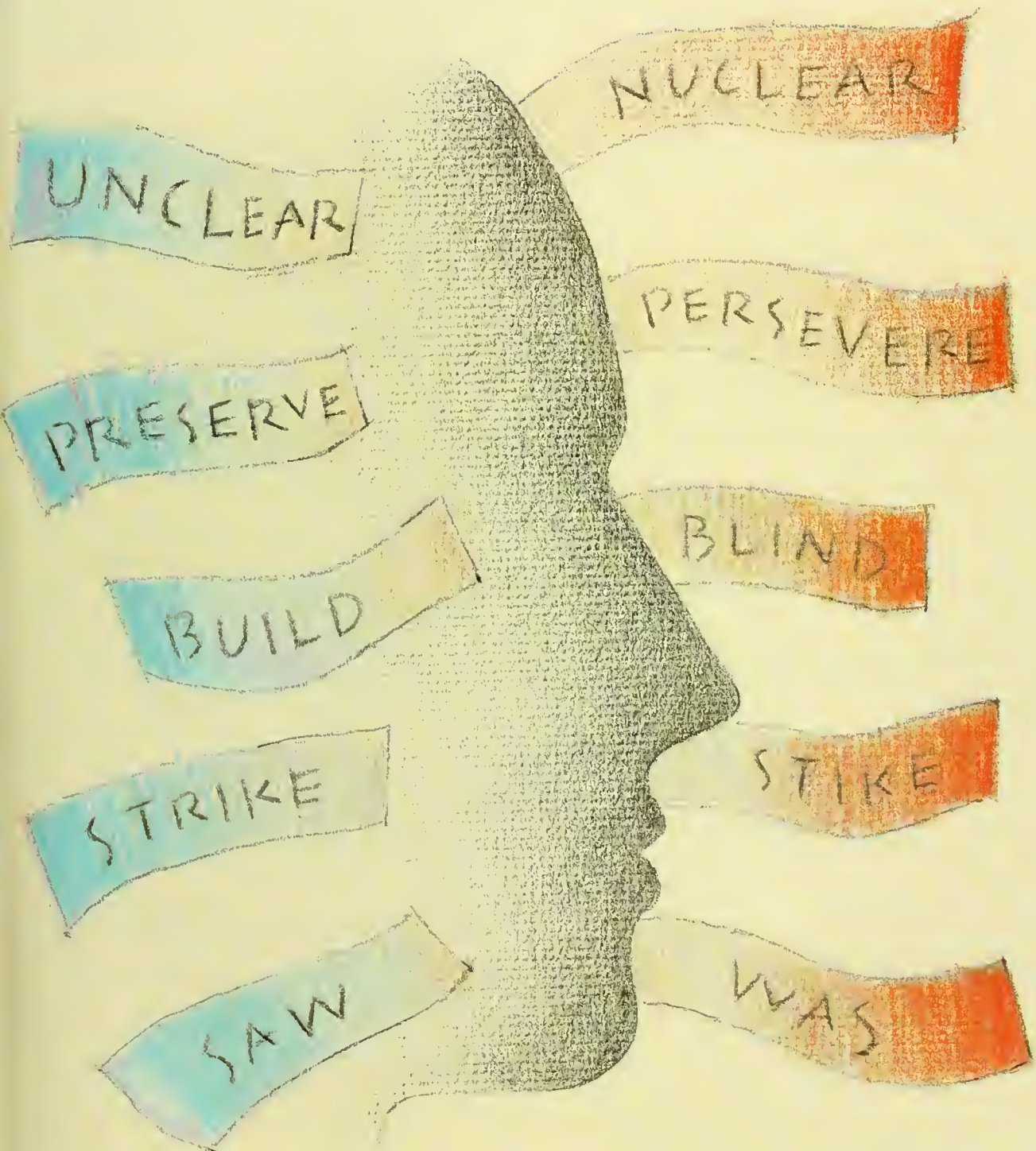


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Dyslexics at Brown

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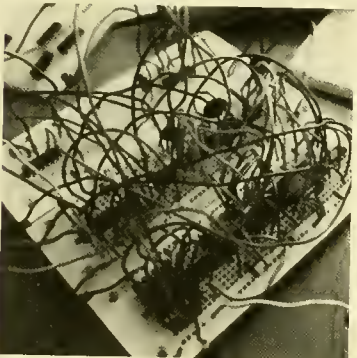
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CARRYING THE MAIL

Not avoiding the real problems

Editor: I have written the following letter to C. Paul Minifie '68 in response to his letter in the September BAM:

"In your letter you expressed concern that we in the anti-nuclear movement are worrying about symptoms rather than problems, and are not dealing with the more fundamental issues.

"Up here in the Great White North (yeah, it has snowed already...) there are many peace and anti-nuclear groups. The one I am most involved with and am most familiar with is Project Ploughshares, a national organization with branches in many Canadian cities and towns. Project Ploughshares is anti-nuclear, true; but in all of our publications and public statements we try to go *beyond* the fear, *beyond* the horror, and address the basic issues that, on the one hand, have led us into this mess and which, on the other hand, may yet get us out of it.

"Sensitizing people to the horrors is basically a mobilization technique, and not an end to itself. Often when we give public lectures we will start with a film such as *If You Love This Planet*, which will indeed upset and disturb a lot of people but will also goad a few into wanting to act. We then proceed from that point to let people know what they can do both to educate themselves and others and to influence governmental policies.

"In all of this Ploughshares makes the kinds of connections which you appear to think that the movement does not make. We make connections between the development of nuclear weapons and the development of 'conventional' weapons which are daily increasing in strength and destructive power; connections between militarism (in all forms) and underdevelopment; connections between militarism and our dismal economic scene; connections between military expenditures and our world-wide lack of adequate food,

housing, medical care and education; connections between militarism and repressive governments; connections between militarism and the very lack of trust and cooperation between major powers which you mention in your letter. Our 'excessive concentration on the nuclear issue' is far from being an avoidance of the real problems of the world scene. The nuclear issue is, rather, a focal point from which most of the other problems radiate. An improvement in the nuclear situation could, theoretically, bring improvement in many of these related areas. For many of us, this is our main concern and hope, which goes far beyond merely trying to avoid nuclear war."

PEGGY CAMPBELL '65
Renforth, New Brunswick

Suicide pills

Editor: In the almost thirty years since I graduated from Brown, I have never before written to your magazine ... even though, during those years, Brown has never ceased to surprise, often bewilder, and occasionally infuriate me.

I have followed with some interest the arguments regarding the NROTC program, and find myself in total agreement with the remarks of Robert A. Johnson, Jr. '43 in the October issue. Even then, I didn't feel strongly enough to put pen to paper.

Today, the University whose administration permitted the last recorded student sit-in of the '60s has seen fit to be in the vanguard of the sickest movement of the '80s: allowing a referendum on the stocking of cyanide pills.

I cannot believe that the Brown I attended—the Brown of Henry Wriston and Barnaby Keeney—would have tolerated this nonsense. One can but wonder if this affair will have the chilling effect on fund-raising among the alumni that it has had on my perception of Brown and what it stands for today.

May we now look forward to the re-establishment of the Veterans of

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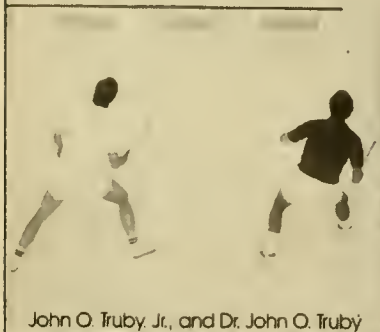
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Future Wars and the other isolationist and appeasement groups which flourished in the late 1930s?

MARTIN L. LUDINGTON '56
St. Louis

Editor: Anent the suicide pill contretemps, you keep letting them in and they keep doing it to you. Slip the kid a pill, ring the alarm, and see if he takes it.

WILLIAM H. WEICKER '50
Monroe, Conn.

Editor: I read with interest President Swearer's letter to parents of Brown students concerning the student referendum on stocking cyanide pills to facilitate individual suicides in case the world chooses universal suicide through nuclear holocaust. It seems to me that the real challenge of the student vote is to those in our society who are making and stocking the *real* suicide pills on a scale so much greater than cyanide that it is beyond all human experience: that is, the devices we call H-bombs, each of which is not really a "bomb" but an instant portable Auschwitz. (And worse, since even a thousand Auschwitzes would not have ended all life on earth, which the scientists now tell us a thousand "H-bombs" could well do.)

I welcome Dr. Swearer's responding to the student initiative by saying that the real issue is how to prevent a nuclear holocaust. I think the questions must go two steps further: First, is Brown University itself helping to make the mass suicide pills for all of Earth? When it assists job recruiters for nuclear weapons manufacturers, is it not helping make and stock mass suicide pills? Would it welcome onto the campus recruiters for the Mafia, looking for good marksmen to be good "hit men?" If it will not assist recruiters for murder on the retail level, why on the super-wholesale level? When Brown University invests in nuclear weapons manufacturers—the Auschwitz-builders of our day—is it not helping to make and stock "suicide pills?"

Secondly, what is Brown University doing in its continuing intellectual work—its highest function as a university—to prevent its own suicide? Literary and physical, not only moral and intellectual suicide. If a great fire were consuming all of Providence and were about to burn down the University, with no hope of escape for any of its students, staff, faculty, administrators,

libraries, or research data, would classes be held as usual? Or would the energies of all be turned to stopping the fire?

In our everyday lives we now live *no more than forty-five minutes from being engulfed in such a fire.*

I am not saying that Brown University should concern itself *only* with this danger. But this danger affects every aspect of our lives: how we rear children, the shape of our political and economic institutions, the meaning of religion, our understanding of the history of industrialism, the ethical obligations of a physicist, an engineer, a lawyer, a physician, the nature of good knowledge So in *every* course and *every* faculty meeting, the implications of the impending death of planet Earth are relevant—and should be consciously examined.

It was no minor intellectual who put to us the challenge that the unexamined life is not worth living. We often ignore the challenge, except to quote it in commencement addresses. Brown's students should be honored for having taken that challenge seriously—by saying that an unexamined death is not worth dying. I hope that Brown's faculty and administration will live up to the intellectual seriousness of the students' challenge.

ARTHUR WASKOW
Wyncote, Pa.

Editor: I have written the following letter to President Swearer:

"Mrs. Honig and I are in receipt of your letter dated October 15, 1984, in which you deal with the referendum of the students requesting the University Health Services to stock 'suicide pills' that could be made available to students in the event of a nuclear war.

"Your response is 'The University is here to affirm life, not negate it: no pills.'

"While your righteous indignation at the apparent suicide desire of the students would be justifiable if it were real, we feel that the students' referendum is a symbol of their desire to make a statement concerning nuclear war and their desire that you as president of the University make a statement concerning nuclear war.

"It would seem to us that it is incumbent upon you, in light of the students' referendum, to take the lead in requesting presidents of other universities to make a statement requesting the President, the Presidential candidates and all Congresspeople to vow that the United States will not make the

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first use of nuclear weapons and they will work for not only a nuclear freeze but a reduction in the defense budget.

"I know that you above all are aware of the hardship which has been vested upon the University and its students by virtue of the tremendous drain on the funds caused by the large military budget. A reduction in it would permit the funds to go for education, and other social programs as well as conversion to a peaceful society. All of which might even make life worth living.

"I would hope that your last paragraph also means that the University will not only discuss with the students, alumni, and parents of students the urgent need to demand the end to the nuclear threat and the real reduction in the military budget, but will take real action toward that end."

VICTOR HONIG

San Francisco

In the last paragraph of his letter, President Swearer wrote that, in the coming months, "the University will make every effort to engage students concerned with the issue of nuclear war in positive and constructive study and discussion" of the ways to reduce the threat of nuclear war.—Editor

Editor: I have written the following letter to President Swearer:

"Since reading about the 'Brown Cyanide Vote' in the October 13, 1984 edition of the *Baltimore Sun*, I have written several drafts of a letter to you expressing various degrees of anger and dismay over the entire situation. Having calmed down somewhat over the report, suffice it to say that I am extremely distressed by the situation involving young men and women who I have apparently helped send to Brown as a NASP representative.

"While your admission office and I often disagree on who should be accepted at Brown, nevertheless, I have interviewed between twelve and twenty very bright high school students every year for the past seven years from this home town of mine. It's going to be very difficult this year because the candidates and their parents are asking me about this ridiculous referendum.

"Incidentally, I was reading the *Baltimore Sun* because my wife and I were visiting my son, who is a first classman at the United States Naval Academy. Later that day, we were thrilled to watch 4,000 young men and women march onto the field at the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium, knowing full well that none of them

would have participated much less voted in favor of such a proposal.

"I must hasten to add that I seriously doubt that any of the 1,044 Brown University students who voted in favor of the proposal would have the intestinal fortitude to swallow such a pill."

H. WILLIAM HODGES III '59
Baldwin, N.Y.

Editor: Regarding the recent student referendum urging Brown to stock suicide pills in the event of a nuclear war, I was dismayed at the administration's reaction.

As quoted in *The New York Times*, Robert Reichley, vice president for university relations, was stated as being afraid it "might be misinterpreted as a vote in favor of suicide" and that Brown "condemns the whole area of suicide as an alternative." President Swearer was reported as saying that whatever the results of the referendum, the University would not stock suicide pills.

If they had listened to the students, they would have realized that what they were saying was that nuclear war is suicide.

It is gratifying to see students interested in issues larger than themselves and using the political process as it was intended to be used. Their goal was to make the public face what is probably the most important issue of our time. They certainly succeeded.

YVETTE GREIFER KAHN '59
Greenwich, Conn.

ROTC (continued)

Editor: When I learned, some time ago, of the faculty vote against ROTC on campus, I suppose one might characterize my reaction as unbelieving. By refusing ROTC a voice on campus, the faculty is literally muffling the other opinion. Obviously the faculty, which I consider, in their respective fields, to be the finest in the country, cannot believe that they are really preventing war or "getting even" with the Department of Defense. What then, gentlemen, are your reasons for this rather unscholastic act?

Why not consider the many young men and women who might become officers and who will have had Brown University training and influence—by some of you. Perhaps a few of these students will someday be in high level positions, making important decisions and who will naturally make a better



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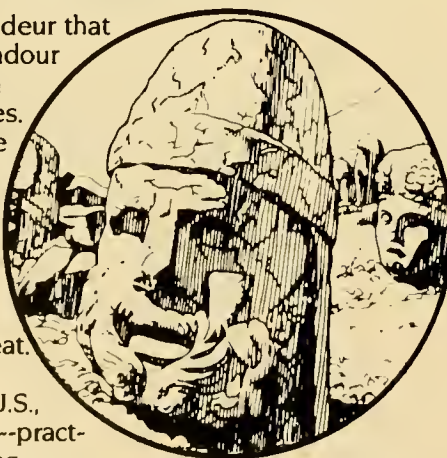
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decision, since he/she was Brown trained. I'd hope that the faculty would prefer this too.

I don't think any of us wish for war and all of its attendant atrocities, however there should be some realism. It is rather doubtful that we can eliminate wars or even impact others to do so by voting against accepting ROTC on campus. So why not allow the students who need aid and who wish to become officers the opportunity of studying under you at Brown?

I certainly hope you will reconsider and bring this matter up for discussion once again.

JOHN O. APP '61
Laguna Hills, Calif.

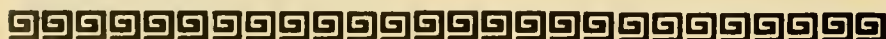
Editor: Since recent letters from members of the class of 1943 might suggest that that class has terminated support for the University, I write as one of its members to assure anyone who cares that it isn't so. My classmates are concerned about the faculty's position on ROTC, and while I am not sure that I share in that concern, I certainly understand it and accept their right to express it. What troubles me about the letters, apart from their venom, is the apparent notion that only a Brown educated me in the best possible way—by exposing me to a variety of points of view. My sense is that Brown is still doing just that, for if the faculty's position on ROTC suggests a "leftish" tendency, surely the Brown Economics Department is sufficiently "rightish" to satisfy the most ardent conservative. While my sympathies tend to lie with the former, my reason—which Brown did so much to develop—tells me that my support should continue precisely because the University does not cater exclusively to my sympathies. Were she to do so, she would no longer be a University.

DWIGHT R. LADD '43
Durham, N.H.

Editor: Enclosed is a copy of my [1984] annual pledge.

I would like to add my voice to that of Robert A. Johnson, Jr. '43, as voiced in the October issue. I will again contribute to Brown when the Corporation decides to get its patriotic act in order.

ROBERT W. GOODWIN '52
Jacksonville, Fla.



Emery-Woolley

Editor: Anne Diffily (BAM, October) might be interested to know that the Emery-Woolley elevator has not retained its original paint. As a freshman on the fourth floor of Woolley in 1978-79, I watched (and sometimes helped) the elevator get at least four coats of paint.

First we painted it black and called it the Darth Vator. Then stars and a crescent moon appeared, and the University repainted it the drab beige Anne probably knew. For Easter, it got green grass, big tulips and a huge Easter Bunny, which eventually was peeled off in its personal areas. Again Brown painted it beige.

The first University repainting had covered the graffiti, including "Dave Brubeck says, 'Take Five!'" Within a week of each repainting, someone had put, "Dave Brubeck *still* says, 'Take Five!'"

Though our contemporaries in West Quad ridiculed us in their short-lived newsletter, and a few years earlier our energy might have been directed towards social change, I think it was a pretty harmless way to have fun. Too bad the walls are now covered with orange plastic panels. But, you know, students, paint will stick to plastic if you mix it with liquid dishwashing detergent.

BETSY LAWLOR '82
San Diego

Construction on Lincoln Field

Editor: Many of the faculty, staff, and student body at Brown were shocked to learn this fall that Brown is planning to erect a new building on Lincoln Field, behind Sayles Hall, which will require the removal of the magnificent equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. A large building here would significantly reduce the beauty and landscaping of this important spot in the very heart of the Brown campus.

Anyone who has ever looked through the Memorial Arch up across Lincoln Field toward Sayles Hall will know that this is one of the most beautiful vistas at Brown. It has often been featured in postcards and in brochures designed to attract students to come to Brown. Lincoln Field is the scene of many social gatherings as well as outdoor drama and daily informal games. Faculty frequently hold outdoor classes on the lawn near the statue on warm

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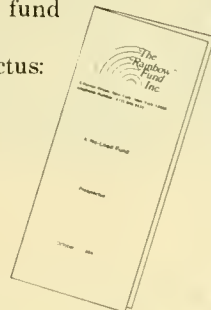
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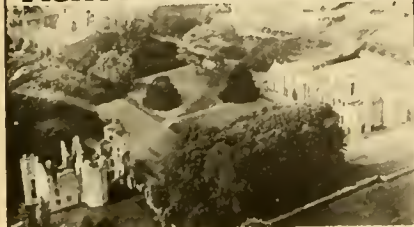
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days.

In protest against this plan, and in the hope that the Corporation will alter its decision, a committee of students, staff, and faculty called Save the Trees/Keep Brown Green has inaugurated a petition campaign to save this green. We believe there are other places to locate the Olin building, and we believe the Olin Foundation would not want its name associated with the sadness we will all feel if Lincoln Field is desecrated. We hope that alumnae/alumni who share our concern for the beauty of the Brown campus will join us in this effort to save Lincoln Field.

WILLIAM McLOUGHLIN
Professor of History, Campus

Editor: We, the undersigned alumni of Brown University, are writing to protest the construction of a classroom building in Lincoln Field. As preservationists we feel obligated to point out the inappropriateness of a building of any sort in this important part of Brown's main campus, one of the city's most important urban ensembles.

Lincoln Field as a planned open space dates to the early years of the twentieth century, when the University under the leadership of President Faunce gave special attention to the development of the campus as we know it today. The nationally important landscape firm Olmsted & Olmsted of Brookline was consulted about 1902 in planning Lincoln Field, and the buildings that went up around it in the following years were designed to frame this green, the innermost and most intimate of the three large, open spaces on the main campus. President Faunce and the Corporation obviously realized the importance of smaller-scale, private spaces in addition to the formal front lawn and the community-oriented Green at the heart of the campus.

To eliminate Lincoln Field is to deprive both the University community and the residents of Providence of a significant and well-loved open space. Brown has traditionally been sensitive to such concerns; as long ago as the late 1870s, when the University moved the location of Slater Hall from George Street to between the College Edifice and Rhode Island Hall, in answer to neighbors who complained about the closing in of the Green—and this after the foundations had been dug!

In recent years, Brown has shown remarkable concern for the built environment. A number of older buildings

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—including the important Goddard-Iselin House, now Maddock Alumni Center, and Gardner House—have been thoughtfully rehabilitated or restored, while others have been moved to clear a site for future construction. New buildings have been well designed and integrated into the rich and varied fabric of the East Side: the Geo-Chem building on George Street, the Pembroke dormitories on Thayer Street, and the List Art Building on College Street. A building in place of Lincoln Field would be a serious lapse in the environmental stewardship that Brown has shown toward this community.

ANTOINETTE F. DOWNING '74
D.F.A. (Hon.)
EDWARD F. SANDERSON '74
A.M.
WILLIAM McKENZIE WOODWARD '75 A.M.
VIRGINIA A. FITCH '77

The writers are, respectively, chairman, executive director, principal historic preservation planner, and senior historic preservation planner of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission.—Editor

Editor: We wish to register our protest against the University's plan to construct a classroom building on Lincoln Field. Potential building sites have surely not become so scarce that the beauty and integrity of the main campus must be sacrificed. Although we would not argue the need for additional classroom space, we believe Brown can build and grow in a way that preserves the esthetic qualities that have helped to make it a special place to generations of Brown men and women.

We therefore urge you and the Corporation to reconsider what to us seems an ill-conceived and ultimately outrageous plan that cannot have the support of alumni, students, or faculty.

THOMAS R. McMILLAN '70
SUSAN G. McMILLAN '70
STANLEY SCHOFIELD, JR. '75
RHONDA PORT '75
CYNTHIA COLFORD '79
JOHN LOMBARDO '76
THOMAS C. KOSTKA '78
Warwick, R.I.

The building in question would provide Brown with much-needed classroom space, providing seven additional rooms. A proposal has been made to the Olin Foundation for funding for the building, and a Corporation committee had tentatively approved Lincoln Field as the best of several alternate sites. The statue of Marcus Aurelius, which has stood on the site most of this century, would have to be moved. Opposition to the

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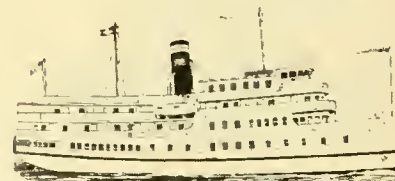
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Lincoln Field site developed immediately among faculty, students, and alumni. After a public meeting on November 6, at which members of the class of 1926 (who several years ago provided the money for a small, landscaped area just west of the statue as a memorial for the class), faculty, and students expressed vociferous opposition, University Senior Vice President Fred Bohen announced that "we have put a hold on the location of a new building in the Lincoln Field area until that decision can be reviewed."—Editor

A different perception

Editor: A copy of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* of September 1984, featuring "Brown on Broadway," recently came to my attention. Your interview with Robert Rogers '59, former musical director of *A Chorus Line*, was of particular interest: I am his replacement.

I write not to object to Bob's statements, but rather to illustrate how two people could experience the identical situation and have totally different perceptions. I too, have conducted over 1,000 performances of the show while on tour as well as having had the honor of substituting on Broadway during Bob's vacation last year. I am thrilled to say that the score continues to challenge my musicianship. Each performance of *A Chorus Line* breaks its previous record as being the longest run Broadway has ever seen. Those opening chords speak of a triumph of genius by its creators and have grown to be recognized as the anthem of American musical theatre.

Bob speaks of "acting" enthused in order to motivate musicians. Each night, I am humbled by the long collective history of the professional musicians before me—ranging from the major symphony orchestras of the world, the glorious opera houses, to the genesis of American musical accomplishments. It is they who motivate me by placing their trust in my judgment during a performance. I am not the "go-between" in interpersonal relationships, nor the "skilled laborer," but rather the facilitator—assisting each artist in displaying his expertise. These musicians *do* care; testimony to that is found in the warm-up room each night.

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ALPHONSE STEPHENSON
New York City

WBRU

Editor: I enjoyed your September profile of WBRU-FM and its news director, Sasha Salama '85. I've always felt that 'BRU was one of Brown's under-acknowledged educational experiences. Ms. Salama's efforts to foster credibility for the station in the Providence journalistic community are laudable. WBRU, in fact, has a long history of acceptance by local media, to the point that several of us who worked at the station "cons ago" were offered jobs at local TV, radio, and newspaper outlets, leading to unplanned but satisfying careers in broadcast and print journalism.

While Brown has no journalism curriculum as such, the quality of WBRU and *The Brown Daily Herald* has led more than a few alums into "the business." In my day alone several spring to mind: Ralph Begleiter '71 (Cable News Network), David Percelay '74 (CBS News), Steven Rattner '74 (*New York Times*), Ben Weiser '76 (*Washington Post*), C. Eugene Emery '75 (*Providence Journal*), Steve Cagle '75 (Frank Magid Associates). It certainly would seem that the combination of 'BRU or *The Herald* and a solid Brown liberal arts education are a good foundation to prepare one for the journalism profession.

MIKE LAWRENCE KORNBLUM
'74

The writer is a reporter for WNEW-TV in Boston.—Editor

Divestiture (continued)

Editor: Arthur Kaplan's letter (*BAM*, September) addressed issues with which I have some familiarity. Having spent two years as a Peace Corps volunteer in Swaziland, worked the next three years in South Africa and Swaziland, and married a Swazi-land national (who according to the Republic of South Africa's attempt at precise racial classification is a "colored"), I've spent some time on each side of the racial and political fences.

Kaplan's historical and political summary is basically correct, but distorted by oversimplification and exaggeration. The Boers' "Great Trek" was not a move into totally unoccupied territory. There were in fact two migrations. A large gradual movement of blacks to the south and west was begun before, and continued after, the smaller but more dynamic eastern push of the Boers. The black population was comparatively substantial, particularly in Natal, before whites arrived, not "about a century and a half after the original Dutch settlers."

But quibbling over events that occurred more than a century ago is irrelevant when faced with the ideal that all South Africans deserve equal opportunity, and the reality that most are denied it. The "independence" which the RSA claims to grant is 1984 doublespeak for the complete economic dependence of a crazy-quilt of scattered tribal "homelands" whose main attraction for white South Africans is casino gambling and sex across the color line. Even the Transkei, which is the most viable of the "homelands," is little more than a South African wilderness preserve. The principal motivation behind creation of these "independent states" remains the exclusion of blacks living in economically viable areas of South Africa from the political process on the grounds that they are "foreigners" working there temporarily.

Apartheid, censorship, and abrogation of rule of law are the policies of the RSA. They have led to aberrations ranging from "banning" to internment for miscegenation (don't get caught with your genes down) to separate and unequal educational and employment opportunities. These are documented inequities which cannot be justified by historical precedence, preservation of tribal or ethnic culture, or comparison with violations of civil rights in other countries.

The tri-cameral parliament re-

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cently introduced is little more than a "colored" and "Asian" soapbox. All non-whites remain politically powerless. This total exclusion of blacks and token representation of other non-whites sparked boycotts and violent protests during the recent elections and the violence is continuing. The longer the government delays in granting true citizenship to all, the more support will be given to violence-prone factions by the

genuinely peace-loving majority. The change must be timely and complete, not a token voteless voice per the current constitution. When the black miner fails to see light at the end of the tunnel he will eventually despair, causing the collapse of the entire gold mine upon fellow black as well as white supervisor.

What part can Brown play in all this? Complete divestiture is the second

best alternative. We at least voice our disapproval with the status quo. At the same time we hurt most the people on the lowest rung of the economic ladder. The white South African is also a very competent, tough individual who will not be bullied. I believe the best use of our economic lobby would be active investment in only those businesses with avowed and verifiable policies of non-discrimination regarding work conditions, promotions, and salaries. We can then exert a positive influence for peaceful change.

ROBERT ELFERING '72
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The Ivy-Financial elite

Editor: Steven Salerni's letter in the October issue entitled "Too Many Commercial" makes me feel less like a unique old fogey ... especially as he is twenty-three classes after me and cannot reasonably be called an *old fogey*.

However, I cannot agree that the advertisements should be eliminated. While I personally find them quite offensive, they do serve a valuable educational function in informing a mere middle-class, middle-income, old-timer like me about the transmogrified new values and tastes of the new Ivy-Financial elite. I wonder what Presidents Barber and Faunce would have thought?

It is becoming obvious that a Brown degree is widely considered to be essentially a ticket to a very high paying position in the Government-Finance-Industrial establishment and a blue chip in the financial status game. I believe earlier generations of Brown men, while expecting to obtain good jobs, valued the college experience essentially for other reasons of education, cultural, and spiritual nature—the true essence of a liberal education.

With limited funds available for charitable purposes, I now feel less guilty about giving my gifts to other charities as apparently Brown has enough wealthy alumni to make it worthwhile for advertisers to offer \$425 sports jackets, "rare and expensive" Bourbon, and "prohibitively expensive" island vacation homes through the medium of four-color full-page advertisements. While Brown has such a wealthy support group, I can feel justified in saving my few mites for the foreign missions and starving children.

ARTHUR G. ADAMS, JR. '57
Mahwah, N.J.

Trauma cases

Editor: The article in the October *Brown Alumni Monthly* regarding blood and blood products was excellent and demonstrated the complexities involved in current blood usage. However, it did contain one serious error. Trauma cases are *not* infrequent at the Rhode Island Hospital; in fact, in the twelve months ending June 30, 1984, over 1,700 trauma patients were admitted. This constitutes approximately 7 percent of all admissions to the hospital.

I believe the author of the article really meant that only forty-to-fifty trauma patients per year require massive transfusions of blood (in the range of forty-to-seventy units) during the first forty-eight hours after injury. Rhode Island Hospital has been a trauma center for approximately four-and-one-half years, and we receive many seriously injured patients who require blood. We anticipate that the number of these patients will increase in the future.

PARDON R. KENNEY '72, '75
M.D.

Assistant Professor of Surgery
Providence

'Heartening'

Editor: I found it heartening to read that alcohol abuse on campus is now being taken seriously. Continued efforts to remove the perception that drinking is mandatory are encouraging. It is refreshing when alternatives to alcohol are available and when respect is shown to those who do not indulge.

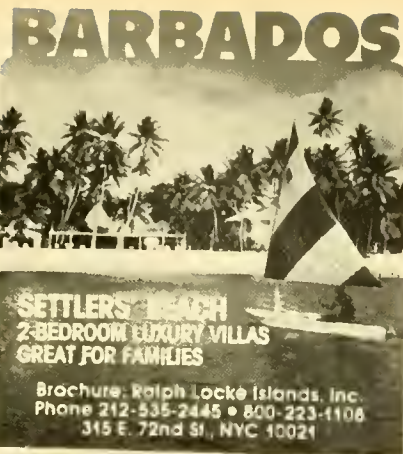
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UNDER THE ELMS

Taubman Center for Public Policy: New ways to look at old world

"I'm trying a new blend of coffee this morning," says Tom Anton as he crumples up an empty, brown bag that had held custom-ground coffee. "It's a combination of Copenhagen and Viennese, and if it isn't good, it's my fault."

Anton is the director of the A. Alfred Taubman Center for Public Policy and American Institutions, and examining the results of a particular behavior—making coffee or the way a government chooses to spend the taxes it raises—is his business.

The field of public policy is a relatively young academic area that studies the way governments work, the "interface" of public policy and the private sector, and new ways of looking at old ways of doing things. Anton was recruited last year to create Brown's program in public policy and establish the A. Alfred Taubman Center. "The concentration is designed to see how institutions work and to participate in policy problems. A great virtue of this program is that this is a tough world and there are no real answers to problems. It's hard for faculty [in this field] to act as if they have the answers in the classroom. We look for good answers, not necessarily the only answer."

Public policy began on the graduate level and has slowly spread to the undergraduate curriculum. "In the old days, public policy was legalistic in training and formalistic in the way it looked at the world. You looked at documents and constitutions" to see how government policy was shaped. "Then about fifteen years ago, it became behavioristic. Instead of looking at documents, you looked at the way people behaved. We had to develop new languages to capture the new way of looking at the world. We want to understand what products come out of governments, and explore what government behavior results in. The subject matter is old, but public policy as an intellectual discipline is new."

Anton, who received his doctorate in politics from Princeton, "got into public policy by worrying about finance. How do governments raise



Tom Anton pauses in front of his Benevolent Street office.

money? How do they spend the taxes they raise? How do cities control their finances? Why do some cities grow and others don't? Do American financial programs work?" Anton's studies took him to Sweden, first on a Guggenheim Fellowship "to find out why their cities are so full of life, and some of ours are collapsing," and then as a visiting professor at the university in Stockholm. He did a behavioral study of Stockholm's government, and a developmental study of how the suburbs around the city grew up. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania for a couple of years, worked in Illinois where he "got involved in reforming the state legislature," and then spent fifteen years at the University of Michigan, during which he studied how the state finances itself. He came to Brown last year from Michigan.

This year, for the first time, students can concentrate in public policy. Concentrators will be required to take a set of five core courses, including microeconomics, introduction to public policy, statistics, ethics, and American institutions, as well as three additional courses on institutional behavior and three on public policy issues. One of Anton's hopes is to build up the internship program.

"Last year we sent interns to Washington, D.C. One student, who is now in medical school, did an internship in Senator Donald Riegle's [D-Michigan] office. Riegle is on the health-care policy committee. This student, who had just graduated with a biomedical engineering degree, spent the summer before medical school working on health-care policy. Another student worked as an intern at the National Association of State Budget Offices, doing an analysis of how financial reforms will affect state budgets. He did so well, he was invited to talk at a national convention in San Diego last summer. And a third student worked for the National Government Association, writing a study of federal policy on higher education. People like this are golden. They have the experience for working with institutions.

"If we can build the program up carefully, we will be training people quickly who have thought about something important in the world. Compared to some other concentrations, this has the interesting potential to prepare students for significant life work. It's also good for preparing for law school or graduate school."

One aspect of the program that particularly delights Anton is the multi-

disciplinary nature of the field. A research project sponsored by the center analyzed the results of last spring's Greenhouse Compact referendum.

"We organized a survey after the vote, to find out who voted for it, against it, and why. We had someone from economics, sociology, political science, and anthropology to analyze the results. This is a good representation of one main idea of the public policy concept—it cuts across several disciplinary fields. Something like this is a problem—not a political science problem, not an anthropological problem, but a multi-disciplinary problem."

As he sets up the program, Anton is inviting faculty from "across the board" to suggest ideas for courses. "We'd like to organize a course studying the political economy of the Reagan Administration, a course in energy policy, a new public opinion course, a course that would analyze the budget deficit problem. We can see a science policy course, for instance, that would bring in physics and chemistry.

"This program can assist in finding better ways to solve problems in medical, sociological, chemistry, and environmental studies. We can rethink intellectual paradigms. There is a sense around here that we can break down some of the old barriers—between faculty and between faculty and students. That's exciting."

A. Alfred Taubman is a Brown parent from Troy, Michigan, whose \$2-million gift established the center. "Taubman's main base is urban development. He's developed shopping centers and is involved in the Times Square redevelopment plan. He's involved in the way the private sector affects the way cities develop, and has made a major contribution to the public sector as well as making a profit. How the public and private sectors work together is what public policy is all about. I think Taubman has sensed that, given what he does. The way the system has developed hasn't captured an effective way of interfacing yet. His interests and the University's are a happy coincidence." K.H.

Sex-bias suits: One ruling is reversed, a second forthcoming

In October, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston reversed a 1983 district court ruling against Brown in the sex-discrimination suit of Associate

Professor of Art History Rudolf Winkes. Winkes had sued Brown in 1980, claiming that in awarding a higher salary to a comparably-ranked colleague, Catherine Wilkensen-Zerner, it had violated the Equal Pay Act. The suit came to trial in February 1983, and District Judge Francis Boyle agreed with the plaintiff that Brown, in an effort to retain women faculty in accordance with the Lamphere consent decree, had offered Wilkensen-Zerner more money on the basis of her gender. The raise in question was granted in the same year (1978) that the consent decree was signed.

The appeals court found that Brown had not discriminated against Winkes when it gave Wilkensen-Zerner a \$7,000 salary increase to counter a job offer by Northwestern University. Both teachers had been at Brown since the early 1970s, with Winkes's salary slightly higher than Wilkensen-Zerner's until her raise. Winkes subsequently sought and received a raise, but it did not bring his salary to the same level as his colleague's.

The appeals court decision pointed out that Brown was stuck "between the devil and the deep blue sea" in this situation—a reference to the conflicting demands of the Equal Pay Act and the consent decree. When a university "is confronted with possibly opposing pressures or obligations, some of which involve the difficult subject of gender," wrote Judge Bailey Aldrich for the majority, "it must be allowed substantial room to maneuver ... Otherwise, instead of some measure of academic freedom, it will face the constant prospect of judicial reproof.

"Viewing the record here as a whole ... we must hold that defendant was within a permissible area of choice, and made a reasonable decision ... Defendant [Brown] met the equal-pay matter head-on; it did not even claim a justification of affirmative action."

University General Counsel Beverly E. Ledbetter, who argued the Winkes case, said the University felt the court's decision "supports our contention that the decision [to raise Wilkensen-Zerner's salary] was made in good faith, in careful consideration of all circumstances." Furthermore, Ledbetter told *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (November 21) that the appeals-court reversal "confirms that an institution has some freedom to determine what attributes, including faculty quality, are important to it." She also said the de-

cision underlines that "market value can be a factor" in making faculty salary judgments. Brown had argued that its salary-increase policy for faculty "was based on merit, on market forces, and a policy of responding to outside offers."

"Friends of the court" briefs were filed on Brown's behalf by Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Yale, Stanford, and Harvard Universities. Professor Winkes, who was on sabbatical during first semester, had until November 26 to appeal the appellate court decision.

The University currently is awaiting a decision on another sex-discrimination case. Ann W. Seidman, formerly a visiting professor of sociology and now employed by Oxfam-America in Boston, alleges that Brown discriminated against her in 1979 when the sociology department declined to appoint her to the Henry R. Luce Chair. Seidman had been ranked third among three finalists for the professorship. The position was offered to the first two choices, who did not accept the appointment. The department, with the concurrence of Provost Maurice Glicksman, chose to re-open the search process.

Seidman first brought her grievance to the University's Affirmative Action Monitoring Committee, which was formed as a result of the Lamphere consent decree. That committee decided that Brown had violated its agreement in the Lamphere case because the University had not proved that it had not discriminated against Seidman by refusing to offer her the chair. Brown disagreed with the committee's ruling, maintaining that Seidman's credentials did not measure up to the standards for the Luce Chair. The University filed for a *de novo* hearing in federal district court. Seidman, too, appealed the Monitoring Committee's decision, even though it was in her favor, because the committee did not initially recommend her appointment to the chair, and ultimately she did not get the professorship.

The Seidman matter came to trial late in October. During testimony, four members of the sociology faculty testified for the University, and two for Seidman. Some of the witnesses disagreed in their accounts of various aspects of the search process. The trial concluded after six days of testimony, but a decision, Ledbetter says, is not expected for several months. A.D.

Sixty-five students face charges of disrupting CIA recruiters

Although many college campuses report the death of activism, student dissent is alive and thriving at Brown. This fall saw the creative "suicide pill" poll (*BAM*, November) that brought hordes of media to College Hill and focused attention on the proliferation of nuclear arms. Every Thursday at noon, a group of students joins hands on the Green in a "Circle of Solidarity" to protest United States intervention in Central America. And now sixty-five students are facing charges of disruption for halting an information session held by CIA recruiters.

Students have been escalating their protests against the recruitment of Brown students for defense-related industries and government departments all fall. At an information meeting for General Dynamics in October, three students demanded that Brown security officers arrest the recruiters for "crimes against humanity." Early in November, 110 students protested recruitment by Raytheon by passing out flowers, and asking the recruiters about the purposes of the weapons they build and the morality of their jobs. Then, in late November, sixty-five students interrupted a recruiting seminar being held by the Central Intelligence Agency and attempted to make a citizens' arrest of the representatives. These students will be brought before the University Council on Student Affairs (UCSA) for violation of Brown's rules governing student conduct.

The CIA recruiters were at Brown as part of the University's series of informational sessions and interviews conducted by Career Planning Services. The information sessions are open to all students and precede actual interviews with interested students the following day.

Approximately 100 people filled the room for the CIA informational meeting. Before the CIA recruiters spoke, Director of Career Planning Victoria Ball explained that if there were any kind of "problem" the presentation would be ended and for "those of you who would like to be charged with disruption and go in front of the UCSA, we'll be happy to collect your names."

The two representatives of the agency, Steve Conn and Roger Samp-

son '44, were introduced by Ball. Conn launched into his remarks about the CIA, after saying, "I hope you are kind enough to listen to me as part of a bargain in which I then will listen to you." After approximately fifteen minutes, one of the listeners blew a police whistle and more than sixty students rose to announce in unison that the recruiters were "under arrest for solicitation to aid in the violation of national and international law." Ball, Conn, and Sampson left the room, along with several students who had planned to be interviewed by the CIA the next day.

The protestors continued to read off a list of crimes for which they were arresting the recruiters. Some of the accusations included violation of the Boland Amendment, which "prohibits the CIA and the Department of Defense from using funds for military activity aimed at overthrowing the government of Nicaragua." After the three pages of charges were read, John Robinson '67, dean of students, announced that "if there are any among you who wish to record yourselves as official protestors for this action in terms of a disciplinary follow-up, I will take sign-ups." Robinson also thanked the students for their orderly protest. Students had prepared a list of names that was passed through the crowd for additional sign-ups, then handed to Robinson. There were sixty-eight names on the list; three were later determined to be recent graduates.

The UCSA will be asked to hear charges against the sixty-five students whose names were voluntarily given to Robinson for violation of rules outlined in the student handbook. The applicable section of the student handbook states, "All members of the Brown University community are entitled to the following basic rights: The rights of peaceful assembly, free exchange of ideas and orderly protest, and the rights to attend, make use of or enjoy the facilities and functions of the University." According to University spokesman and Vice President for University Relations Robert A. Reichley, "the rules also state that 'behavior which materially interferes with the exercise by others of the basic rights to which they are entitled on University property or at a University function ... is an offense which could warrant suspension or dismissal.'"

The disruption sparked heated discussions on campus. The protestors held a press conference the day after the incident to announce that they were filing charges against Brown security



The protesting students hold a press conference in front of Pembroke Hall. Speaking (right) is Neil Donahue '85. On his right is Juliet Brodie '85.

officers for refusing to carry out the citizens' arrest. "We were serious in conducting a citizens' arrest," said Elis Schauffler '85 in a statement for the press. "It was not intended as collegiate play-acting or a 'symbolic' action. We ... may be suspended or dismissed. We were fully aware of this punishment when we made the arrest, and feel that our responsibilities to national and international laws supercede inconsistent University guidelines."

Juliet Brodie '85 asserted that the CIA's recruiting amounted to "soliciting people to aid and participate in criminal activities violating national and international law, including murder." Sandor Katz '85 said he would turn in the recruiters just as he would a shop-lifter on Thayer Street. "It was just as if the CIA was actually committing murder in the room," said Neil Donahue '85.

Citizen's arrest is generally considered a device for an individual who is witnessing a crime actually taking place. In an editorial following the disruption, the *Providence Journal-Bulletin* said, "The notion that a pair of recruiters can be arrested because others at their agency broke the law in the past, might now be breaking the law, or because recruits might someday break the law, is a serious misreading of the concept of citizen's arrest. In a society based on individual rights, only individuals can be apprehended for and found guilty of breaking the law. Thus the students had no right to arrest CIA employees on general principles."

Many people on campus felt that the protestors had weakened their position on citizen's arrest by having to answer allegations that they had violat-

ed others' rights to free speech. Neil Donahue responded to this sentiment at the protestors' press conference, saying that they decided to perform the citizens' arrest midway through Conn's speech because the University had failed to meet the protestors' request for an open forum on the issues.

"The issue of an open forum," says Reichley, "is, in part, up to the people coming to the University," in this case, the CIA. "Vickie Ball asked the recruiters to extend the period of time they would talk, and she did get them to cut their talk short, so there would be more time for students' questions." Normally, information sessions are an hour long; Conn, one of the CIA recruiters, had agreed to talk for forty-five minutes and take questions for thirty minutes. Conn also told the students, "I wouldn't want you to feel misled if you ask me some questions about, let's say, Nicaragua, or mining harbors, or publishing booklets, that I have to sit back and say 'I can't deal with that.' Because I work out of [our personnel office in Boston] and I do not have the knowledge or certainly the authority to get into substantive discussions of the Agency."

Reichley says, "People who are recruiters are not generally trained to do a session in Sayles Hall for 500 people. The students have issued statements suggesting that if we had had an open forum, perhaps the disruption wouldn't have occurred. Well, we *had* an open forum with William Casey, and that was disrupted." (Casey, the director of the CIA, came to Brown in October 1981, and his speech was interrupted by several students who rose to recite Lewis Carroll's nonsense poem, "Jabberwocky." The thirteen students

who turned themselves in were brought before the UCSA and found guilty of disruption. They received no penalty. [BAM, November 1981])

Administration officials had attempted to come to some understandings with the protestors before the CIA meeting. For the Raytheon meeting, three weeks before the CIA meeting, Dean of Students Eric Widmer had "attempted to work out an opportunity for students to ask questions after the recruiter had finished," says Reichley. "In that case the students weren't satisfied with the amount of time they were allowed. Central to all of these meetings is that people are forgetting that the purpose is to provide a career opportunities session. These sessions are not public, open forums but rather an important service to those undergraduates seeking employment in specific professional fields. The opportunity to attend and learn from these sessions is afforded Brown undergraduates, but learning cannot be carried out in an environment of disruption."

The administration was also criticized by the students for not moving the CIA session to a larger room, so more people could attend. "An information session is intended as an information session for those individuals interested in the company," Reichley explains. "In this case, twenty students were interviewed without incident in the days following the information session. That number didn't justify moving the meeting to a larger arena. And again, the recruiters from the CIA were not prepared to have an open forum on the issues. Most recruiters are not in the position to do that."

The protestors argue that the CIA should not be allowed to recruit at Brown because it is engaged in illegal activities. According to University guidelines on recruiting, "legally constituted private organizations and corporations which have bona fide positions to offer are authorized to use the facilities of the placement offices. Government agencies and the various branches of the armed forces are also authorized to utilize the facilities of the placement office for the purpose of displaying information regarding their activities, and establishing initial contacts with interested students." Ball adds that an organization is allowed to recruit unless it is found in a court of law to be discriminating against groups that currently include women, minorities, Vietnam veterans, or handicapped people. Professor of Physics George Seidel, chairman of the Faculty Execu-

tive Committee, was one of the faculty members who met with the protestors prior to the CIA session. He says that it is anticipated that the faculty will vote in February to set up a subcommittee to review the policy statement of the Corporation on placement interviews. The policy statement was recommended to the Corporation by the faculty in 1968.

Three days after the CIA disruption, a group of students calling themselves the Radical Middle circulated a petition signed by more than 700 students. It stated, "We, the undersigned, feel that anyone coming to Brown University should be allowed to speak, be they recruiters or not. Although an organization may be controversial, we should have the right to listen to them and form our own opinions."

"Brown has a cherished history for openness and a free exchange of ideas, both popular and unpopular," says Reichlev. "We intend to protect that tradition."

Shortly before the BAM went to press, the UCSA, chaired by Professor of Linguistics Sheila Blumstein, held a hearing on the charges that sixty-five students violated University regulations. The sixty-four undergraduates had the option to request that the student members of the UCSA not participate in the case, and they chose that route. The medical student, however, opted to keep the medical students on the UCSA, so there were two separate bodies trying the case—one for the undergraduates and one for the medical student. The trial and its results:

The University's case was presented by Eric Widmer. The students brought to testify: five Brown professors; two lawyers; and an ex-CIA agent, John Stockwell, author of *In Search of Enemies*, an exposé of the CIA. The defense quoted a section from the Faculty Handbook regarding placement interviews: "Our tradition is one of freedom, and the University cherishes the rights to peaceful assembly, free exchange of ideas and orderly protest, which includes the students' freedom both to consult with such representatives and also to express their views about the institutions represented." Because the recruiter from the CIA had informed the students that he could not, or would not, answer some of their questions regarding CIA actions, the defense maintained that the information session was not a "free exchange of ideas."

The defense brought in a lawyer to testify that a citizen's arrest was legal, because the students had reasonable cause to think that a felony was in the

process of being committed. "We felt we were preventing a crime from being committed in our presence," the defense summed up.

The UCSA found fifty-six undergraduates guilty of disruption. They were assessed the penalty of University sanction, which means those individuals have been warned that any further violation of Offense I (relating to disruption) may result in immediate separation from the University. The sanction is permanently entered on the students' transcripts. A file entry, which will be removed upon graduation, of the offense is entered in the students' files. Eight undergraduates, who were not in the room at the time of the disruption, but who had signed the list of students taking part in the action, were found innocent. In a separate action, the UCSA found the medical student guilty and issued a reprimand, which is not carried as a transcript entry.

The UCSA statement said that "the basic foundations of a university rest on the principles of freedom of speech and the free and open exchange of ideas. In the view of the Council, the interruption of a Career Services information meeting with CIA officers violated the rights of students who attended the meeting to listen and to ask questions of an invited guest of the University to speak." The statement added that the students raised legitimate concerns about the recruiting process at the University and the CIA's activities.

The UCSA, with expanded membership from the Program in Medicine to consider the case of the medical student, issued a majority and a minority opinion. The majority opinion affirmed that protest should not infringe upon the basic rights of other University members, but added that the "student did not maliciously attack the principles of free speech, and ... that a more severe penalty could seriously jeopardize [the medical student's] future post-graduate education, particularly given the unique nature of the residency selection process in medicine."

The minority opinion, signed by three medical student members of the UCSA, stated that the medical student could not be found guilty of disruption because the University tainted its own case by not ensuring that the information meeting was "a forum for free and open exchange of ideas," as specified in the Corporation regulations. "The students cannot be held responsible for disruption of a function which in its design and execution was a violation of the University's own regulations."

As for the students' contention that they were performing a legitimate civil action by performing a "citizen's arrest," the Council, according to Blumstein, "would make no statement about the citizen's arrest, because there are questions of the legality of a citizen's arrest, and [the UCSA] is not a legal body." K.H.

Two enormous record collections donated to Neiman Archive

They are two of the greatest private collections of opera and classical music on sound recordings, according to David Josephson, chairman of the music department. And now, thanks to the beneficence of John Mastroianni '71, assistant director of the Houston Grand Opera, and opera critic George Jellinek, the collections have been bequeathed to Brown's music library, where they will become part of the Walter Neiman Archive of Sound Recordings (BAM, May 1984). Walter Neiman '46, who died in March 1983, was president and general manager of WQXR, the *New York Times* classical radio station.

The Mastroianni Collection is comprised of 6- to 7,000 stereophonic, long-playing albums, according to Mastroianni. Josephson explains that "the great majority of these are opera. And I think Jack's being conservative when he gives us that estimate. He told us the collection takes up 125 feet of linear shelf space, and that works out to about 7,000 albums. Some of these albums are extremely rare. Jack's gift is intended as a 'living' collection to benefit those students interested in voice."

Mastroianni plans to retain certain recordings, Josephson says, which will be transferred to the archive upon his death. "Jack will also be attempting to help us raise gifts in kind from other recording companies."

The Jellinek collection contains approximately 4,000 recordings, most of them rare and out of print. "It's a virtual archive of the history of performance practice from 1906 on," Josephson told the *George St. Journal*. "Can you imagine hearing a tape of Beethoven conducting his works, and then being able to listen to later interpretations of that music? That's what this will be, for Stravinski, for Gershwin ... It will open up a whole field of research for Brown."

In addition to the recordings, Jellinek plans to leave the archive his books on music—about 1,000 anthologies, biographies, essay collections, and theoretical and technical texts.

The Walter Neiman Archive was the inspiration of Vice President for University Relations Robert A. Reichley, a close friend of the Neiman family, in cooperation with Neiman's wife, Muriel, and the Brown music department. Neiman and Jellinek worked together and were close friends, a fact that explains Jellinek's wish to link their legacies in a library of music recordings. Reichley was instrumental in working out the details of the Jellinek donation to the archive.

"We are intending to create a music library in Orwig Hall," says Josephson, "which will be budgeted by the University library. It will be instructional for all students, and will house the Neiman Archive."

Although the archive doesn't have a physical home yet, of bricks and mortar, it's growing regardless. Reichley reports that in addition to the Jellinek and Mastroianni gifts, Michael Bronson, media director for the Metropolitan Opera Company and a Brown parent, recently gave the archive nine of the Met's historic radio broadcast albums. Most of the recordings are from the forties, and Reichley says the gift is the latest addition to a superb collection of recordings in opera and voice.

K.H.

'I think Reagan is better on the issues'

The phone rings at 9:02 p.m. in the Reagan/Bush Hospitality Suite, minutes after the polls have closed in Rhode Island. Bradley W. Hertz '85 is still beaming about the apparent Reagan landslide when he takes *this* message: Channel 12 in Providence projects a Republican victory in the traditionally Democratic Ocean State.

Hertz, press secretary of Rhode Island's Reagan/Bush campaign, doesn't announce the news to the GOP volunteers who crowd the Marriott's Suite 219. Instead, he pours another beer, slips into a tweed sportcoat, and walks quickly to the grand ballroom for an interview with a local television station.

"I wanted to build the suspense," explains Hertz, a political science concentrator, about his secrecy on election night. "When Reagan won in Michigan, he had enough electoral college votes



Bradley Hertz and some of his campaign memorabilia.

for re-election, but everybody here was still concerned about Rhode Island. It's the first time in twelve years that a Republican presidential candidate took this state. Reagan beat Mondale by three percentage points."

For Hertz, Reagan's Rhode Island victory represents more than just local approval of the incumbent's programs. The student campaigner worked more than twenty-five hours per week, from September until Election Day, to turn out the GOP vote. He drafted press releases for newspapers, sent letters to interest groups, distributed "Victory '84" blitz bags containing Republican literature, and conducted telephone surveys. It meant late nights with the books and fewer hours with friends, but for a future politician/campaign strategist, the staff position gave him yet another view of the political process.

Hertz has grown up in politics. At age six, he became a class representative in his Los Angeles elementary school; by his senior year at University High School, he was the student body president who opposed students' protests against California's Proposition 13, legislation that eliminated some extracurricular programs. As a legislative correspondent for Republican Senator Pete Wilson of California, Hertz wrote library letters and a floor statement on "National Retired Teachers Day" that appeared in the *Congressional Record*.

After analyzing data in his courses at Brown, Hertz decided to mix academics with real-world applications. "I wanted to gain an insider's appreciation

for state politics—learn how a party raises money and handles public relations. Students have a tendency to get caught up in theories and forget that, somewhere, what we study in political science is happening."

Last spring, he served an internship with the Republican Party of Rhode Island, which enabled him to organize a direct mail fund-raising campaign, coordinate an open house for GOP members throughout the state, and visit Providence high schools to brief students on the local political scene. Hertz became an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, where he enjoyed his "most memorable experience in politics—until I attend Reagan's second inauguration."

"There was such an aura at the convention, and I was caught up in all the excitement of being around senators, governors, and cabinet members," reflects Hertz, who was one of the youngest delegates in Dallas. "Some people called the convention a 'coronation.' In a sense, it was. I stood 100 feet away from Reagan when he delivered his acceptance speech; it was truly electrifying to be part of all the cheering and to actually see the President in person. As a moderate Republican, I'm pro-choice on abortion and against school prayer, so there *are* some trees in Reagan's forest that I don't like. But I sure do like his forest—his vision of America as a nation without limits and a nation with tremendous capabilities for growth."

According to a pre-election survey

JOHN FORSITH

by the *Brown Daily Herald*, 42 percent of Brown's students polled favored the Mondale/Ferraro ticket and 38 percent supported Reagan. Although this statistic indicates Reagan's popularity among Brunonians rose 300 percent since 1980, when only 11 percent backed his candidacy, campus Republicans maintained a low profile throughout the campaign. Most students seemed to be wearing Mondale/Ferraro buttons. And Hertz, who is president of College Republicans in Rhode Island, seemed to be constantly defending the Reagan Administration to doubtful Democrats.

"Oh, I'm accustomed to it by now," says Hertz. "Most of my friends are Democrats, my parents are Democrats, and our area of Los Angeles is predominantly Democratic. Actually, my background is not so much partisan as 'be involved and make yourself heard.' My parents really instilled in me the importance of leadership and the ability to effect change. I have an innate admiration for John F. Kennedy, and I liked the Democrats of old, but I became a Republican when I saw the contrast between Reagan and Carter. I thought Reagan was overwhelmingly better on the main issues—his concept of government, his confidence and spirit, his economic and foreign policies.

"Much of the Democratic identification among Brown students is a combination of their youth, idealism, and living at college. It's in vogue to be a Democrat at Brown. People here really focused on the nuclear issue—everybody wants to save the world. I think the Democrats forgot that we also are concerned about nuclear war, which is why Brown's Republican club participated in a demonstration against nuclear war. We just advocate different preventive methods."

What's next for this part-time presidential campaigner, football cheerleader, and member of Sigma Chi fraternity? "Law school applications first," Hertz says. "Being press coordinator was a wonderful opportunity, but it put a strain on my academics and activities. I enjoyed the working environment so much that sometimes I had to force myself to leave the office to drive back for a class. Rhode Island is such a small state that if you show the party leaders your willingness to work hard and your capabilities, they'll give you a lot of responsibility.

"Working on the Reagan/Bush campaign heightened my interest in politics. So far, I haven't encountered

anything that's dissuaded me from wanting to pursue this field. People tell me I'll 'sell my soul,' but I think it's possible to be in politics and to be honest. I hope this isn't just youthful idealism. I don't think the realities I'll face will be as harsh as people expect."

C. H.

PEOPLE

Two professors have retired and been appointed professors emeriti by the Brown Corporation:

Whitney T. Perkins, professor of political science emeritus, a scholar of international policy and politics, came to Brown in 1953.

A graduate of Tufts College, Perkins received his M.A. and Ph.D. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, where he has served as a lecturer on international organization. He is the author of *Denial of Empire: The United States and its Dependencies and Constraint of Empire: the United States and Caribbean Interventions*.

Robert P. Davis, M.D., who has been appointed professor of medical science emeritus, served as director of renal and metabolic diseases at Miriam Hospital in addition to his teaching duties at Brown.

A specialist in kidney diseases and function, Dr. Davis received his bachelor's and medical degree at Harvard University. He joined the faculty in 1967, serving a joint appointment as professor of medical science and director of the department of medicine at the Miriam Hospital.

Robert E. Hill, associate vice president for administration, has retired after more than thirty years of service to Brown.

Hill, who came to Brown after earning a degree at Yale and serving in the Navy, started his career here as assistant to the controller. He worked his way from assistant manager of men's residences to manager and assistant dean of students. Later he served as assistant dean of the College, a post he held until 1964. From 1964-73, he served as assistant director and director of University housing, before being

appointed business manager of resident services. His appointment as associate vice president for administration came in 1977.

Brown's **Institute for Research in Information and Scholarship (IRIS)** is sharing a \$3-million grant from the Annenberg/Corporation for Public Broadcasting Project with MIT's Project Athena. IRIS will use its portion of the grant to develop systems for electronic information exchange. "By the end of the year," said **William S. Shipp**, director of IRIS, "we will have 2,000 computer workstations in place across campus to broaden the network capability." The Annenberg/CPB Project was created in 1981 to explore new educational uses for telecommunications.

The University library system has received \$1.5 million from **The Pew Memorial Trust** to create an on-line catalogue system. The new system, says University Librarian **Merrily Taylor**, "will make it possible for the first time to find out what is in the library without leaving your desk." The transition will take at least three years, and Taylor stresses that the traditional card catalogue will not be discarded when the conversion is complete.

Professor of Engineering **Joseph Kestin** was in Moscow in September for the Tenth International Conference on the Properties of Steam. Kestin, the ranking foreign delegate, was interviewed for Moscow Television; the program aired on September 5. A member of the conference's Program Committee, Kestin heads the U.S. delegation to the International Association for the Properties of Steam.

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SPORTS

By Peter Mandel

Women's soccer's first loss comes in NCAA playoffs; football finishes at 4-5

Brown's **women's soccer** team went into the NCAA Division I Championships in November ranked first in the country. The Bruins had racked up an incredible 13-0-1 record, and even more incredibly, had allowed only two goals during the season.

This was the first time a Brown women's team had ever been ranked No. 1 nationally, and in fact, was the first No. 1 NCAA ranking for Brown men or women since the formation of the Ivy League.

"The team's performance was, to some extent, a surprise," says Coach Phil Pincince, "but I knew we had kids who are very dedicated. Every year, I write down predictions and seal them in an envelope to be opened after the season. This year, I had written: 'If there are no injuries and the key freshmen prove out, we'll be in the final four.'"

The Bruins, along with second-seeded North Carolina, were awarded first-round byes in the championships and did not play until the quarterfinals on November 10. Sixth-ranked Connecticut, the only team to tie Brown during the regular season, turned out to be the Bruins' opponent, and surprised nearly everyone by upsetting Brown, 1-0.

The Brown women played well, outshooting the Huskies by a typically wide margin, but the Connecticut goalie made 11 saves and effectively shut off the Bruin attack. "We dominated the second half," says Pincince, "denying UConn a shot on goal. We had 12 corner kicks, they had three. We played our best game of the season, but Lady Luck was not with us for the first time."

The loss knocked the Bruins out of the tournament, but did little to dampen the enthusiasm of those who have watched the team since September. "This has been the most exciting place to be all fall," commented a Brown undergraduate at a recent night game. "Forget about the men's teams, unless, of course, you like watching water polo."

More than 1,300 fans attended the playoff game at Stevenson Field. After

the Brown women shook hands with their opponents at the end of the game, they were given a standing ovation by the home crowd.

One of the big reasons for women's soccer's unexpected success has been goalie Kathy Kostic '87, who never started a game in 1983-84. Kostic has an almost unbelievable save percentage of .977. She chalked up twelve shutouts this fall, while playing more than 1,200 minutes and making 84 saves. "Her ability to concentrate is her strongest asset," says Pincince. "Along with our defensive backs, she has had a fantastic year."

Kostic, who comes from Katherine Branson High School in Mill Valley, California, is only five feet tall, so she has to be quicker and smarter than larger goalies and better at anticipating shot placement. According to her coach, she has overcome all the handicaps that come with small size and inexperience.

Another key to Brown's success this year has been the scoring of co-captain Gretchen Orr '85, who led the team with six goals and 11 assists. Lynn Marinello '87, who missed the last few games because of a knee injury, had eight goals; Ellen Bopp '87 and Rae Stiger '88 had six apiece. "All considered, it was definitely a team effort," says Pincince, who must wonder what the team can do for an encore in 1985.

The high hopes for the **football** team after the Cornell game, when the Bruins were very much in the Ivy race with a 3-1 record (3-2 overall), disappeared quickly when the Bears then lost three in a row, including Ivy games to Harvard and Dartmouth, and finished the season 4-3 in the league, 4-5 overall.

Holy Cross started the Bruins on their three-game slide by defeating Brown, 38-17, at Brown Stadium on October 27. "Holy Cross played a nearly errorless game," Bruin Coach John Rosenberg said, "which is the sign of a good team."

Unfortunately, Brown was not as good—committing four important

turnovers and allowing several successful long-pass plays. Quarterback Steve Kettelberger '86 had a good outing, completing 19 of 36 passes for a total of 224 yards and running for 41 yards.

Local Bruin fans who turned on their TV sets and adjusted the dial to Channel 2 on November 3 were confronted with an ice ballet instead of the beginning of the Brown-Harvard football game. A power blackout in Cambridge delayed the broadcast of the game and took away the electric scoreboard for a time, as well as the coaches' field phones.

None of this daunted a stadium full of Crimson fans, as Harvard beat Brown for the fifth straight time, 24-10. Harvard built up a 17-0 halftime lead, as Brown's offense remained in a blackout even after the lights were back on. Chris Ingerslev '86 kicked a field goal in the third quarter for Brown, and Steve Heffernan '85 caught a Kettelberger touchdown pass halfway through the final period.

On November 10, Dartmouth, winners only over Columbia, shocked the Bruins with a balanced air and ground attack and won decisively, 27-11, in a subdued Brown Stadium. This was one of Brown's worst games in an erratic campaign. The team's game plan, described by one sports writer as "tailback left, tailback right, tailback over the center, punt," produced only 73 yards in total offense in the first half. Brown's only touchdown came in the fourth quarter. Wide receiver Brad McCauley '85 had eight catches for 112 yards.

The Bruins defeated Columbia, 28-14, in their last game of the season in New York City on November 17. Baker Field has been rebuilt, although the Lions have not been renovated to match. Many exasperated fans were surprised to learn that this was Columbia's first season without a victory since 1943.

Tailback Jamie Potkul '86 had 174 yards rushing for Brown. He scored on a five-yard run, ran back a kickoff 94 yards for a touchdown, and caught a 23-yard pass for another touchdown. Eric Rosso '85 started at quarterback for Brown, and along with the other Bruin seniors, defeated the Lions for the twelfth straight time.

Sheila Terranova '85 scored the only goal of the game as **women's field hockey** won a share of its first Ivy League title ever by defeating Harvard, 1-0, on November 3. The game was played in Cambridge, so there was little

cheering, but the Brown women supplied their own enthusiasm. The Bruins share the crown with the Big Green women of Dartmouth.

Coach Wendy Anderson remarked that the team "seemed to improve every week as the season progressed." The Bruins finished the season with a 9-5 record and a 5-1 Ivy mark. They set Brown records for the most wins in a season (nine) and most shutouts in a season (seven).

In late November, **men's water polo** was busy preparing for the NCAA Championships to be held in Long Beach, California. Coach Ed Reed's Bruins were ranked sixth in the nation and were floating on a five-game winning streak. Commenting on the much heralded superiority of California teams, Reed remarked: "We've been slowly closing the gap (between western and eastern teams). We would definitely like to be in the top four this year."

The Bruins, with a record of 31-5-1, had already won just about everything they could. While the varsity squad was finishing a strong fourth at the U.S. Indoor National Championships at Indianapolis (and beating the defending national champions, the Olympic Club of San Francisco), the "B" team was winning the Ivy League crown at Yale. The defeat of the Olympic Club was one of Brown's biggest wins in the history of the sport, and was its first ever against a California team.

Then the team captured the New England Championship at Smith Swimming Center with victories over Yale (19-2) and Harvard in the final (15-8). In the Eastern Championships at West Point, the Bruins won their second consecutive title. They opened the tournament with a victory over eighth-seeded Washington & Lee and defeated the University of Richmond as well. In the deciding match, Brown beat Navy in overtime, 15-12, thanks to goals by Steve Ennis '85 and Ian McDonald '85, two of the team's top scorers all year.

The Bruins opened their quest for the NCAA title by losing to UCLA, 11-10, despite a late rally and ultimately finished in sixth place. The Bruins had once again seen their hopes for a national title shattered by California teams, but there were few regrets, considering that Brown finished with an overall record of 32-7-1.

Four starting players return from last year's **men's basketball** team. Cen-

ter Stark Langs '85, the Ivy League's top rebounder in 1983-84, will have to command the boards once again if Brown is going to be competitive. Two forwards with similar names, Todd Mulder '85 (co-captain with Langs) and Todd Murray '87, will also play a key role, according to Coach Mike Cingiser, as will guard Michael Waitkus '86. Several players will vie for the other guard position.

"I think you can put a blanket over five teams," says Cingiser in discussing the Ivy race, "Penn, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and Brown." Last season, Princeton carried on a school tradition by winning the Ivy crown. Coming off a 10-4 league record, the Tigers promise to be difficult to unseat. Penn, another perennial favorite, has an older and wiser team and five returning starters.

In the first game of the season, the Bruins beat the University of New Hampshire, 65-60, as Darren Brady '86 scored 16 points, including the winning basket with three minutes left. Brown pulled ahead in the first half, but UNH rallied to lead by nine later in the game. Brady scored on three consecutive jump shots to tie the score and wake the sleeping Bruins.

Defense was the key word for last year's **men's hockey** team, which had a lackluster season and finished with a record of 6-19-1. Returning sophomores Mike Girouard and Greg Murphy and senior captain Scott Whittemore ensure that it will again be a strong suit for Brown.

Coach Herb Hammond hopes to improve on the team's offensive output this season. Ivy League Rookie of the Year Dan Allen '87 and junior Bobby Jones are strong candidates at center. Senior Tim O'Connor leads in the race for a spot at right wing and Jim White '85 should see action at left wing. John Franzosa '85 will probably have the most playing time in goal. "We have strengthened our right side and feel confident with our returning lettermen," summarizes Hammond.

In the Ivy League opener for both teams, Brown routed Dartmouth, 8-1. Al Randaccio '86 led the attack with three goals and one assist.

SCOREBOARD

(Through November 27)

Football (4-5)

Holy Cross 38, Brown 17
Harvard 24, Brown 10

Dartmouth 27, Brown 11
Brown 28, Columbia 14

Men's Soccer (7-7-1)

Brown 5, New Hampshire 2
Connecticut 1, Brown 0
Harvard 4, Brown 1
Brown 3, Providence 3
Dartmouth 2, Brown 1
Columbia 2, Brown 1

Women's Soccer (13-0-1)

Brown 3, Dartmouth 1
Connecticut 1, Brown 0 (NCAAs)

Water Polo (32-7-1)

4th at U.S. Indoor National Championships
1st in Ivy Championships
1st in New England Championships
1st in Eastern Championships
6th in NCAA Championships

Field Hockey (9-5)

Brown 1, Dartmouth 0
Connecticut 5, Brown 0
Brown 1, Harvard 0

Men's Cross Country (8-6)

7th of 10 in Heptagonals
8th of 35 in New England Championships

Women's Cross Country (12-6)

6th of 10 in Heptagonals
9th of 13 in New England Regionals

Volleyball (21-11)

Brown 2, Bridgeport 0
Brown 2, Massachusetts 0
Brown 3, C.W. Post 0
Brown 3, Army 1
New Haven 3, Brown 2
3rd at Ivy Championships

Women's Tennis (2-2)

4th of 14 in New England Championships

Men's Hockey (1-3)

Brown 8, Dartmouth 1
Harvard 7, Brown 2
Holy Cross 4, Brown 2
Yale 4, Brown 3

Men's Basketball (1-1)

Brown 65, New Hampshire 60
Fairfield 66, Brown 63 (OT)

Women's Hockey (1-1)

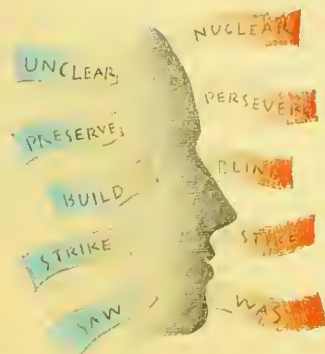
Brown 6, Dartmouth 5
Harvard 6, Brown 4

Women's Swimming (3-0)

Brown 89, William and Mary 50
Brown 80, Virginia 60
Brown 82, Dartmouth 56

Women's Basketball (0-1)

Boston College 76, Brown 56



Dyslexia

There are students at Brown who have learned to cope with this strange learning disability—so successfully that many of them didn't know they had it until they got here

By Katherine Hinds

Photographs by John Forasté

One night last spring, while hundreds of Brown students were studying for finals, John Kape's life took on new meaning. He was with a group of friends studying in the Sciences Library, trying to cram as much knowledge as he could into his head. Kape was a junior, a neural science/engineering major. He wasn't aware of the fact, but he was being watched by a fellow junior, Rafael Gasti.

"I took a break, and Rafael came up to me," Kape recalls today. "He said he had noticed how I was studying—how short my concentration span was, how hard I was writing, how I was distracting myself a lot. And he asked me if I was dyslexic. I said I wasn't, but my father was. Then Rafael told me about the problems he had been having, and that he had been recently diagnosed as dyslexic. He provoked me to think I had it, too. He gave me a booklet on dyslexia, and I ran down the checklist of symptoms. I had everything on that list."

Kape eventually was diagnosed as being mildly dyslexic, something that amazes him today. "My mom didn't believe me at first. I was so successful in high school. And it just blows me away that Rafael spotted it in me like that. Especially considering that we were both juniors"—so close to finishing

almost two decades of formal schooling.

Diagnosing dyslexia is not normally so serendipitous. The learning disability, which is characterized by the inability to read, write, and spell adequately, is usually spotted in the classroom. But the level of awareness at Brown about dyslexia has been raised in the past few years, due in part to students such as Rafael Gasti, who has become something of a crusader for dyslexics.

Dyslexia is a learning disorder that affects as many as 15 percent of all children in the United States, according to studies cited by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as uncounted millions of teenagers and adults. The roots of the word "dyslexia" are "dys"—poor or inadequate—and "lexia"—verbal language. Although there is no universally accepted definition of the disorder, the one suggested by the World Federation of Neurology is widely acknowledged: "A disorder manifested by difficulty in learning to read despite conventional instruction, adequate intelligence, and socio-cultural opportunity." (See sidebar.)

Dyslexia affects all races, rich and poor, boys and girls—although three to four times more boys than girls appear to be affected. According to the Orton Dyslexia Society, studies indicate that many juvenile offenders and adult in-

corrigibles may be dyslexics whose early learning problems led them to rebel against society. On the other hand, those who have suffered and found ways to compensate for their dyslexia include Leonardo da Vinci, Auguste Rodin, William Butler Yeats, Hans Christian Andersen, Agatha Christie, Thomas Edison, George Patton, Woodrow Wilson, and Nelson Rockefeller. And Albert Einstein.

Learning disabilities, and dyslexia in particular, have become a hot topic recently, on and off campus. "The recent attention comes for a couple of reasons," explains Robert Shaw, the assistant dean of the College who is responsible for support services for dyslexics. "One is that there is a sincere desire to help these students. And another is the perception that the federal government requires us to help them in the same way as the law requiring that Brown have handicap access for students in wheelchairs. Brown is considered at the forefront in providing support services for these students. There are a few schools that have special programs and procedures for dyslexic students—Curry College is one. They actively recruit the learning disabled."

At Brown, Shaw says, dyslexic students undergo the same admission

procedure as everyone else. "We are considered ahead of the game because, first of all, someone has been appointed to be in charge of support services." Brown is also viewed as having an edge because Dean of the College Harriet Sheridan is on the board of the Orton Dyslexia Society. The assistant dean's position was created shortly after Sheridan arrived at Brown.

"We've always had support services for these students," Sheridan says, "but when I got to Brown, we initiated them in a focused way. We're making some adaptations for dyslexics that don't add costs to the University or the students. All of the students are enterprising, talented, and bright; otherwise, they would not have been admitted to Brown."

"What most colleges wrestle with," says Shaw, "is what are the most appropriate ways to help dyslexic students. We have to strike a balance between unfair advantages and disadvantages. At Brown we have a simple, sensible plan. We try to accommodate special needs. Most of these students haven't been identified before they get to Brown. We don't get severely disabled students here. If they've gotten into Brown, they've proved they can cope with school. The problem is that it's just that much tougher here. The problems they've had all along start bothering them more."

The dyslexic students are handled on an "ad hoc basis. They can petition to take a reduced course load, and graduate in five years, and their tuition will be pro-rated. Two students have

'These students are enterprising, bright, and talented; or they would not have been admitted here'

petitioned, but they ended up taking a full load anyway."

Dean Sheridan sends a note to all faculty members and academic advisers at the beginning of each year, asking them to be aware of possible dyslexic students, and to refer them to Shaw if problems arise. "I get one or two calls from faculty every week," he says. Once students have been referred to Shaw, he will send them to Helaine Schupack, a consultant who works in the language disorders unit at Massachusetts General Hospital. "The disorder," Shaw says, "shows up among Brown students mostly in their writing—frequent spelling errors, confused sentence structure, lack of organization. Or the student will have real trouble studying."

After the student has been diagnosed, the dean's office offers to write the student's professors, explaining the problem. "We'll write the instructors at the students' request, but they usually prefer to make their own arrangements," Shaw says. "They might need more time on exams, or they have the option of taking an oral exam, but I don't think anyone has done that yet.

John Kape: "I always thought I was just an under-achiever."



We've had people requesting housing changes—asking for singles or to be moved to a quieter part of the campus. One characteristic of dyslexia is what's known as attention deficit syndrome, where the slightest noise can distract the student. One of the most heated discussions the dyslexic support group has had occurred when a freshman asked where he should study. Everyone had his or her favorite place, and some of them were quite unusual. I won't reveal any of them," he adds. "They're top secret."

Problems with communication—that's what being dyslexic boils down to. Dyslexics may scramble what they hear, what they see, what they read and write. Even talking can be a problem. "Dyslexics tend to ramble," says Rafael Gasti. "Our conversations are very sinusoidal. Everything is flowing; we have problems directly saying anything. Pay attention to the speech patterns of the dyslexics you talk to. I can pick up on dyslexics very fast. We're spatial thinkers. We tend to have almost telegraphic



Rafael Gasti tutoring students. He's become a crusader for dyslexics at Brown.

conversations. We're saying things, but it's also what we're not saying."

John Kape puts it a different way: "Speaking English for me is like speaking a second language without having a first language. It's like I'm always translating in my mind what I'm trying to say." Kape says that when he went to his first meeting of the dyslexic support group at Brown, "I was sitting there looking at a room full of dyslexics, and I wondered if we were going to have problems communicating."

Communicating with each other hasn't been much of a problem. The students are extremely supportive of each other, and are always on the lookout for other students who may not be aware that they are dyslexic. Gasti, who spotted Kape in the library, also became aware of his dyslexia by talking to another student.

"I was talking to Elizabeth Zakdashtani ['86], and she told me she is dyslexic. I knew I didn't have spelling problems, so I didn't make the connection right then. Then I was talking to my aunt, and she told me I used to reverse letters frequently when I was a

kid. So I went back and looked at my school records, and a lot of things came clear."

Gasti was diagnosed as being dyslexic last year. "When I was in the first grade, I was diagnosed as having a perceptual handicap, and my parents thought it had disappeared over the years. I know I had trouble with motor coordination, and I used to throw a lot of temper tantrums through the third grade. No one understood me. I felt very isolated and couldn't do the scholastics well. I don't remember those years very well; they were very unhappy. I used to get on the wrong school bus. I was always breaking things and losing things."

By the time he was in the ninth grade, Gasti knew he could succeed scholastically. "I had gotten so frustrated with school that I started doing things outside of school like studying history and doing my family genealogy. Then I carried my success over to school."

Gasti went to a junior college in North Carolina before applying to Brown. "I had thought I'd transfer to

Duke; then I found out about Brown and realized it was for me. I couldn't fail a course; and it was academically rigorous yet it wasn't like Harvard, where there would be all kinds of pressure."

Brown seems to be a good place for dyslexics because it is so flexible. Maria Lewis '87 says, "If I had to take a foreign language I would die. English alone kills me. Another good thing about this place is that I can take classes pass/fail." And Joceyln Hale '85 adds, "Brown's been *very* good for me. You can drop courses or take them pass/fail if you start getting in trouble. Every semester I start out thinking I can take a full four-course load, and usually I have to drop one. I've taken seven courses each year, which has made the second semester tough. The deans have been incredibly supportive, lending a sympathetic ear and helping me think of options. For instance, I may do an internship at Trinity Repertory next semester, and I would get credit for the internship. It sort of scares me to think what would have happened to me if I'd gone someplace else."

What causes dyslexia? According to an article about this "puzzling ailment" in *U.S. News & World Report*, "studies have found that cells located on the left side of the brains of dyslexic children are not in their proper place—a scrambling that occurs when the brain is formed in the sixteenth-to-twentieth weeks of pregnancy. Scientists are also examining how the male hormone testosterone may be linked to dyslexia, since the trait affects six times as many males as females."

"There's lots of uncharted territory" when it comes to dyslexia, says Shaw. "Part of the problem lies in figuring out what it is. In some ways it's a really doctrinaire field. Some firmly believe dyslexia is physiological, some neurological. The Orton Society has established a 'brain bank,' and done CAT scans to determine the differences in dyslexic brains, and they have found physiological differences. There's less asymmetry in a dyslexic brain between the left and right hemispheres. One side doesn't dominate," as it does in a non-dyslexic brain.

"Depending on how you define dyslexia can determine how you'd want to treat it. If it's defined as a neurological problem, you might teach people to live and behave without certain skills. If you think it's a cognitive problem, that there's something wrong with the ver-

bal processing mechanisms, you could teach them the missing skills and essentially cure them. On the other hand, if you think it's a physiological problem—for instance, something in the inner ear—perhaps surgery might treat them."

Maria Lewis, who has known she had a learning disorder since first grade, was told last summer that she had never developed certain visual skills that would allow her to see things in three dimensions. "I went to see Dr. Harry Wach last summer—he wrote *Thinking Goes to School*, about learning disorders. He worked to try to get me to form images in my brain. I learned how to cross my eyes and focus them properly. We did little things like playing with blocks—and we were really playing on the pre-school level. He would make me flip in my mind a certain way the blocks had been built. And I would have to do things like looking at a picture of a bottle of water, and seeing it tipped on its side in different ways. I would have to pick out what the water level should look like when it was tipped. This kind of thing taught me reasoning ability.

"I saw such a difference over the course of the summer. The first time I saw something in 3-D, I almost fainted. I focused on an object, then saw an object behind it, and then I could see the space in between. Amazing. We also worked on vocabulary. At the beginning of the summer I was able to recognize and pronounce words at the sixth-grade level. By the end of the summer I was up to tenth-grade words."

Lewis, whose problem caused her to "skip over words and whole lines, which can really change the meaning of things," says she has a better understanding now of why she does what she does. "The doctor gave me so much confidence in myself. Now I don't have to be so mechanical about things as I used to. I can visualize things better. When I study, I memorize everything. I give myself hundreds of tests while I'm studying, and when I read test questions, I just go over everything in my head to pick out the answer. I need more time on tests, and it's up to me to tell the professor that I have this problem. It's not an easy thing to do. You feel a little bad, and sometimes there's the attitude that you're getting away with something."

Perhaps as a result of her experiences with dyslexia, Lewis plans to major in psychology. "I had done well in biology, so I had thought about being

'I have trouble with spelling, and using a dictionary is horrendous!'

pre-med. But I took chemistry, and did badly. I reverse the number orders in the formulae. I have incredible drive, and I accepted my dyslexia early on. I study at least six hours a day, minimum. I have to study to understand. Cramming does me no good at all. I have to put stuff in my long-term memory in order to remember it."

Lewis's "incredible drive" is characteristic of dyslexics at Brown. She was an Army brat who moved approximately every eighteen months while she was in elementary school. "I also have developmental lags, according to Piaget's theory of learning. My mom would tutor me wherever we would go, which helped." And her drive helped with her athletic skills—Lewis played basketball at Brown last year in spite of the fact that she had not yet developed 3-D vision. How? "Tricks. I'm good at tricks." Lewis uses tricks when she is concentrating in class, too. "I could tape lectures to be replayed later, but it's not very helpful. The voice tone of the teacher tells me what's important. And I watch the teacher's body movements

and notice what's being emphasized. That would be lost on tape." No longer on the basketball team, Maria is "now doing karate, which is really hard. When the instructor does a certain move, I have to stop and say to myself, 'Which arm is she using?' It's sometimes a trip trying to figure all of this stuff out."

Dyslexics can have problems socially as well as scholastically. Gasti says that "social adjustment can be difficult. Some dyslexics tend to be gauche, and either interrupt conversations or monopolize them. We might not be well coordinated, or not pick up on conversational cues and body language. If no one teaches us these social skills, we can be pariahs. Our minds can't focus on one thing always, and we're divergent thinkers. We don't think in a linear way. We can make totally inappropriate remarks, which are totally appropriate to what *we* are thinking. Sometimes, though, I come up with insights no one else thinks of. I'm all the time getting comments on the papers I write like 'weak organization, but very perceptive thought. Never thought of it this way.'"

John Kape admits that he's had some problems socially that he can now attribute to his dyslexia. "I've been an enigma to some people. Now some of my own riddles have been explained to me, just by knowing my brain works a certain way."

Since his diagnosis last spring, Kape has spent a lot of time reflecting

Associate Dean Robert Shaw: Wrestling with appropriate ways to help dyslexics.





Jocelyn Hale studies in her kitchen. The smallest noise can distract a dyslexic.

on the effect dyslexia has had on his life. His words come fast as his thoughts tumble over each other. The word he uses to describe himself is "ballistic," and his conversation is rapid-fire.

"I didn't talk until I was four years old, which is common with dyslexics. In my case, it was probably a blessing. My parents were survivors of the Holocaust, and in the early fifties, they fled to Israel, where I was born. If I had started out talking Hebrew, I never would have learned English when we moved here. The fact that Brown has no [foreign] language requirement is one reason I chose to come here.

"I've always had problems communicating. I grew up in a Polish-speaking household, and I was virtually deaf at home. My parents and grandparents spoke Polish all the time. I watched a lot of television as a child, and I get teased a lot that I don't have a Brooklyn accent, I have a television accent."

Kape's teachers used to say that he daydreamed a lot, and was lazy, although they would "attach a disclaimer that I was intelligent. I always thought I was an under-achiever. In high school I had writing problems, so I joined the school newspaper. And I played baseball. I had two problems with baseball. I chose pitching because it was somewhat ballistic, like I am. I'm impulsive and the pitching suited me. But my eyesight was getting bad, so I was hitting the batters all the time. And I had problems with signalling the catchers—even with a simple one- or two-finger signal.

I would forget what my instructions were. And I was a good athlete, but I would *always* get mixed up on what side to slide into base on."

John had planned to go to medical school—his mother is an anesthesiologist—but "I've undermined my goals, even though I completed all the pre-med requirements. So I switched to engineering. Virtually all the papers I've done here, I've handed in late. I wrote a paper for an Engine 9 class the night before it was due, and when I got it back the T.A. had written on it, 'This sounds like it was written by a foreign student with a dictionary in hand!' I have never finished an essay question on a timed exam, and that's why I'm not a humanities major. I used to work for [Assistant Professor of Engineering] Jerry Daniels in the neural engineering lab. It's ironic that I've been studying the brain during my years at Brown, then I find out I have a neurological disorder."

After he finishes the incompletes he has on his record and graduates, Kape plans to continue working at Brown towards a master's in engineering. Then on to business school, or maybe medical school. "I've been reading a lot of Chekhov," he says. "His characters seem sort of dyslexic to me. They have aspirations, but it seems that they are always frustrated in getting there. Some succeed, but usually the heroes shoot themselves, or feel subdued upon recognition.

"I see myself as a classic Chekhovian hero—I've undermined some of my

own goals. But I won't let my disabilities get in my way. I'll let my abilities get me out of this tragic-comedy."

One hallmark of dyslexic students at Brown is that they are as diverse as the rest of the student body. Shaw says that they concentrate in a host of different fields. While John Kape says he could never concentrate in a humanities field because of the problem he has writing papers, Jocelyn Hale says, "I have an impossible time remembering scientific words. They're very confusing for me—almost like a foreign language. And I took Spanish and loved it, but didn't do well, although I worked very hard. I've gone with the history and English because there are no tests.

"I've always had dyslexia. I wasn't diagnosed as being dyslexic until I was a senior in high school, although I knew I had a learning disability in the third grade. I had done very well in high school, but when I took my SAT tests, I did *very* poorly—like in the low 400's. So I took a battery of tests and they discovered I was dyslexic.

"I had known that I had problems studying, but you just think, 'Well, everyone has troubles.' Taking notes in class is hard for me. It's hard for me to hear something, then be able to write it down. It gets confused between the hearing and the writing. I misspell words a lot and have trouble with grammar and spelling. I don't know what's misspelled—I used to get friends to look over my papers, but that's asking a lot. And using a dictionary is a *horrendous* experience!"

Although she was involved in "everything in high school—that's what got me into Brown"—Hale has not been as involved here as she would like to be, "because I have to put my energies into my studies." After several years working in a regional theater, she hopes to go to business school and eventually get into arts administration. As for the dyslexia, "Most people don't know I'm dyslexic, but people are very understanding if they know. I don't make that big a deal of it."

Bruce Clark '70 can bear witness to how much the awareness of learning disabilities has increased in the past decade. He had two courses left to complete when he left Brown fourteen years ago, but he had no major, either. "I had skipped around from department to department so much that I

hadn't managed to finish a concentration. I had no heart left, so I turned my back and walked away."

Clark spent the seventies loading trucks, working as a computer programmer, for an oil refinery, and for an auto club, and finishing a semester of law school. He went to Mexico and learned Spanish. And all the time "it's been growing on me to come back and put the loose ends together."

He had suspected it for years, but he was only diagnosed as a dyslexic this fall. "When I was at Brown before, it took me three-and-a-half years to get an accumulated average above 2.0. I did okay in high school, but it's tougher here. I didn't really want to be in college, but in 1966 you either went to college or you went to Vietnam."

"I read an article about dyslexia, and it got me thinking. I've always had problems with words, reading problems, problems with writing. I'm ambidextrous, which is a sign of dyslexia, and I can mirror write. There are a lot of other things I'm just now discovering. I just think, 'Everyone's not like that?'"

After he had dropped out of college, Clark wrote letters. Reams of them. "I bought a typewriter and typed and re-typed letters to friends. I worked in a Texas oil refinery and started a newsletter, and I found I could do it. I learned to speak in front of crowds. I forced myself to do it. Now I can write. Of course, that's different from doing it in school. Here someone chooses the topic."

Although she couldn't see in 3-D, Maria Lewis played basketball last year.



The dyslexic spends a lot more time doing things than the average student

"I have two years of studies left. I'm majoring in Russian studies. I've been curious about Russia since I was a kid. I memorized the Russian alphabet when I was eleven. I have to work at it, though. I have problems hearing and remembering, but I have a good memory for sound. And because of persistence, my Russian handwriting is better than my English. I do all my English writing on a word processor—which is easier than writing by hand. Your fingers know how to type the words that you may have problems getting out."

If Brown had had some of the support networks in place in 1970 that it has now, "I would've done better," Clark says. "Then it was sink or swim. Although people cared," he adds quickly. "I don't mean to imply they didn't. But the vehicles were not there for hooking up to. Dean [Barrett] Hazeltine especially cared. He extended offers of help, but by then I was burned out. Knowing someone like that was still here was a big help when I was thinking about coming back. It's a shame [my

dyslexia] wasn't discovered and diagnosed earlier. And who knows how many others like me have flunked out."

Is there a subtle form of discrimination against students who have a mild learning disability like dyslexia? "We get mixed responses from faculty," Rafael Gasti says. "I think this is one of the real tests for tolerance, to see how open-minded the professors are. I can tell when we talk about this, if they respond dubiously or openly."

"One student had a professor who was really giving her a hard time for all her spelling errors," Dean Shaw recalls. "Most of the signs of the dyslexic are signs of someone not working well, and there's lots of prejudice against that. It affects people's judgments, as well as the student's self-judgment. Actually, the portrait of the dyslexic is of someone who spends a lot more time doing things than the average student. What's been really helpful is to make professors aware of dyslexia. And it's important for students to know that they

A dyslexic's characteristics

Characteristics of dyslexia, according to the Orton Dyslexia Society:

- ☐ Delayed spoken language
- ☐ Errors in letter-naming
- ☐ Difficulty in learning and remembering printed words
- ☐ Reversal of orientation of letters, or sequences of letters in words, when read or written: e.g. b-d; was-saw, quite-quiet
- ☐ Repeated spelling errors
- ☐ Cramped or illegible handwriting
- ☐ Difficulty in finding the "right" word when speaking
- ☐ Slow rate of writing
- ☐ Reduced reading and writing comprehension of language
- ☐ Similar problems among relatives

Some characteristics that may accompany dyslexia:

- ☐ Uncertainty as to right- or left-handedness
- ☐ Confusion about directions in space or time (right and left, up and down, yesterday and tomorrow)
- ☐ Difficulties in mathematics

have to meet the same standards as other students."

Bruce Clark agrees. "The problem is that you don't want to help dyslexic students too much. We don't want to be carried. We need the tools, like knowing how to write, how to learn languages. We need to learn the proper way of learning. All we're asking is that people be a little more cooperative. Which isn't to say, give us the world with a fence around it. Give us equal opportunity. Like you would give someone in a wheelchair a ramp.

There may be some subtle prejudice against dyslexics on campus. "We hope to encourage dyslexic professors to come forward," says Gasti. "We need them as role models, and I think they could be really helpful. It troubles me that there could be some professors who are trying to hide it because they think it might lower their professional standards."

Yet one dyslexic professor, who prefers to remain anonymous, maintains that dyslexia is a professional handicap. "There are dyslexic people on campus that I'm willing to talk to. But I don't want to go on record as being dyslexic. I don't want the first thought people have when they hear me talk to be, 'He does well for a dyslexic.'"

This faculty member does offer advice, though, to dyslexic students at Brown. "They should realize that one of the greatest gifts Brown has to offer is the word-processing equipment here. A dyslexic can learn to tie words to his fingers. You think the word and think a finger combination. And the Script program has an extremely good spelling program," a program that automatically checks each word against a "dictionary" and offers corrected spelling. "The most effective way I've found to write papers is to think of them as one long speech. I never write something that's not good grammar. Many dyslexics find that they have aural gifts—it's the same way of compensating as blind people with good hearing. You get a *feeling* of how good English sounds. When I wrote my dissertation, I wrote a 120-page speech. I didn't write a dissertation. It came to me in my mind in complete literary sentences.

"I learned French, Swedish, and German—all in intensive courses, where you're taught aurally. It's the standard hedge that dyslexics can't learn languages, and that's wrong. Being dyslexic doesn't mean that you have decreased intelligence. These students should be willing to ask for more time,



Bruce Clark '70: 'Who knows how many others like me have flunked out?'

or be able to type their exams if they need to. Professors should be willing to recognize that people have multiple gifts. Certainly I'd grade a dyslexic as stiffly as anyone else. It's just an issue of time. The analogy I make is that if a student were paraplegic, and had to type an exam with a pencil in his teeth, any professor would give him extra time."

The dyslexic support group at Brown has done an amazing job of getting the problem out in the open. Last year, in what Dean Sheridan termed a "typically enterprising Brunonian way," the students wrote, edited, and published a handbook about what it's like to be dyslexic at Brown. The booklet is distributed to academic advisers and faculty members at the beginning of each year. "We get five to ten requests for the booklet every couple of weeks," Sheridan says. Reprinting rights have been turned over to the Orton Society because the booklet has generated national attention.

The students' outreach goes beyond the Van Wickle Gates, Gasti explains: "We're disseminating information and encouraging support groups at other colleges through the Undergraduate Council of Students. We've talked to Career Planning Services about the kind of help they can lend us. And we've talked to the Writing Fellows Program and to Student-to-Student [a counseling option, where students talk to students]. We're encouraging people

to admit it, to let them know that they can be tested, and to identify the areas they're having problems with. Otherwise, they'll avoid things. Some people will never take an English class, and that's too bad."

There is something special about the dyslexic students who were interviewed for this story. They are courageous in discussing their disability openly. Most of them have undergone extensive self-examination. They push themselves: Gasti tutors students with reading problems at the Fox Point Boys and Girls Club; Lewis played basketball although she couldn't see three-dimensionally; Clark came back to Brown, after fourteen years, to finish what hadn't been completed; John Kape may yet get to medical school. Nothing comes easily to these students, even though, as Brown students, they are considered to be among the most elite. "You hear it all the time: 'You got into Brown, what can be wrong with you?'" They got into Brown because they worked harder than anyone else, including their fellow students at Brown.

Guess which one will grow up
to be the engineer:



As things stand now, it doesn't take much of a guess.

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Whatever the reason for this discrepancy, the cost to society is enormous because it affects women's career choices and limits the contributions they might make.

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'Music 2 is open to all students, without regard to musical experience, mode of dress, or type of audio system ... The only requirements are long hours of listening to the greatest music ever invented and appropriate responses to the professor's attempts at humor.'

Rock 'n' Roll Is Here to Stay

The service door in Grant Recital Hall opens, and a foot swathed in stiff bandaging hovers gingerly over the threshold at the edge of the stage. It is followed (*ka-thump*) by a second foot, this one shoe-clad, as Assistant Professor of Music Janice Kleeman, '76 A.M., hops through the door. She settles back into her wheelchair and begins to roll across the stage, helped by a graduate student and escorted by a swirl of brown leaves from the parking lot. It is 9 a.m., and many of the sixty or so students seated in tiers overlooking the stage seem barely awake.

"This is Dora," Kleeman announces, gesturing towards her helper when she is settled near a portable blackboard and a shelf of stereo equipment. "She's my T.A. and my left leg. Now. How was the midterm?"

"Fun!" some of the students yell. There is laughter, and Kleeman smiles. She talks for a minute about some listening-tape assignments. Then Dora puts a record on the turntable. "I want you to tell me what genre this is," Kleeman instructs. Silence ... the sounds of scratches on the record, amplified through the two huge speakers on either side of the stage ... and suddenly music—a gritty voice, a melancholy series of guitar chords that slip and slide: *the blues*. On the blackboard Kleeman writes, "1929. Rev. Robert Wilkins. 'That's No Way to Get Along.'"

It is Friday, November 2, and Jan Kleeman is beginning another lecture in Music 2, a course with the exuberant title of "Rock 'n' Roll Is Here to Stay!" Today is Kleeman's first appearance in this classroom since her husband of five months, Associate Professor of Music James Koetting, died unexpectedly after suffering a heart attack in a California hotel exactly two weeks earlier. He had delivered a paper at a conference that evening. Kleeman was sleeping at his side when he died in the middle of the night, and in her scramble to summon help she broke her foot. Now she is back to teach the course she describes as "my lifelong ambition." It is

this course, says the thirty-five-year-old Kleeman, that is keeping her going, getting her through "the worst period of my life."

Dora cues another record, and again bluesy chords emanate from the big speakers. This time the singer's voice is unmistakable. "Mick Jagger is doing his version of a black blues singer," explains Kleeman to the class. "He has smoothed out the phrasing, and there is more sophisticated guitar playing. And, where the blues tends to be unromantic, dealing with sex and heartbreak, Mick has turned it around to tell a biblical story." The song is "The Prodigal Son," from "Beggar's Banquet," a 1968 Rolling Stones album.

"Everything in the Stones' early period is grounded in blues and in rhythm and blues," Kleeman continues. "They didn't cross into pop the way the Beatles did. Mick has a phenomenal voice—it's liquid, nasal, whining, sexy; but it's not a very *good* voice, and that's one of his great frustrations. He wanted to imitate black singers. The man whose singing he admired most was Wilson Pickett." Another song bursts from the speaker; chunky instrumental chords punctuate Pickett's vibrato vocals on "Midnight Hour," a 1964 recording.

The Rolling Stones' breakthrough, Kleeman tells the class, came in 1965 with their number-one hit, "(I Can't Get No) Satisfaction." The familiar guitar line fills Grant Recital Hall; Mick Jagger pitches his voice low at first, then crescendos to a shout of frustration: "So I try, and I try, and I TRY, AND I TRY; I CAN'T GET NO ... satisfaction."

Kleeman ends the lecture with an account of the Rolling Stones' concert at Altamont Speedway in California in 1969. "The concert was the end of an era," she tells the students, most of whom were between the ages of three and seven that year. "Three hundred thousand people came to watch five middle-class Englishmen doing Afro-American music." Instead of hiring police, the concert organizers brought in platoons of the Hells Angels motorcycle gang to maintain order. And



By Anne Diffily

Photographs by John Forasté



Rock 'n' roll oldies: They've got a good beat, you can dance to them, and you'd better have them memorized for the midterm.

when the Stones began to play the song that many feel epitomizes Mick Jagger's image, hell broke loose.

The song was "Sympathy for the Devil." From the speakers in Grant, Jagger's voice croons, "Please allow me to introduce myself ..." Kleeman points out the song's musical characteristics: "This has a doo-wop background, with jungle sounds and African percussion. There is a four-bar ostinato, over and over, that gives the piece a hallucinatory effect. You get drugged by this kind of music."

A fight broke out while the Stones played this song at Altamont, and by the time it was over, four people had died. "A young woman was actually killed right in front of the stage—she was kicked and stabbed to death," Kleeman tells the class. "The Stones continued to play; Jagger was terrified and helpless. The whole scene was out of control. The Stones were finished in America for a long time after this. And it marked the death of the Woodstock myth, of that dream of love."

It is 9:50, and students with 10 o'clock classes shuffle up the risers and out the back door. A few gather around Kleeman's wheelchair to welcome her back. "Thank you," she tells them with a smile. "This class is the reason I'm up again this week."

Not too many introductory course lectures have titles like this one in Music 2: "What You Can Tell Your Parents at Christmas When They Ask You Why You Studied Rock 'n' Roll Music." Jan Kleeman faces, head-on, the obvious question: Is this music worthy of scholarly treatment at a major university?

"First of all," Kleeman says, "if a course is offered at Brown, it's a serious course." She shifts slightly in the desk chair in her Orwig Music Building office; a new foot cast now allows her to hobble up the stairs to the second floor. "Second, I think the music I play is valuable. There's some prejudice, perhaps, because people's reactions to this music are often on a physical level. Because of that, it hasn't been considered valid in musical circles. I don't think people here really understand this course—not even students in the music department. One of my students said his roommate didn't take the course because of the title—he thought it would look bad on his transcript. But I refuse to change the title. What I'm trying to say is, This is important music in the evolution of our culture."



"Analyze this performance," Kleeman says, "for stanzaic repetition and motific pattern." The song? James Brown's "I Feel Good."

In addition to reading in four required textbooks, primary among them *The Rolling Stone Illustrated History of Rock and Roll*, students in Music 2 must listen to ten tapes of one to one-and-a-half hours each to prepare for the midterm and final exams. "You will be expected to be able to identify by genre (e.g., Rhythm and Blues, acid rock, doo-wop, etc.) any selection from the tapes," Kleeman's syllabus advises. "In addition, you will be tested on a few basic aspects of music theory: meter, simple phrasing, basic chord progressions." The listening tapes have proven so popular that Kleeman has had problems with students stealing them from time to time.

An ethnomusicologist who also teaches courses on Asian classical music, European and American folk music, and the theory and method of ethnomusicology, Kleeman first offered her rock-and-roll course last year as Music 142, "The History of American Popular Music." Fifty students enrolled. "The course failed to attract anything like the number of students we thought it would," says Professor of Music David Josephson, department chairman. "We gave it a high number with the idea that it would be an intermediate lecture course." At the end of the semester, he and Kleeman agreed on a new strategy. "We decided we'd make it a beginning-level course," Josephson says, "and focus it on the music Jan seemed to be most interested in, music from the 1940s, '50s, and '60s. And that meant rock and roll."

Kleeman admits that her intensive knowledge of rock and roll extends only up to 1970 or so, but adds that she now includes more recent rockers such as Bruce Springsteen and Fleetwood Mac in the course. "My seven-year-old daughter was brought up on the Beatles," Kleeman says. "Now she's into Michael Jackson the way I was into Elvis as a child."

This year 140 students are enrolled in Music 2, making it the largest single-section course in the department. Kleeman expects even more will sign up next year when the course is offered at a later hour. Those who take Music 2 for an easy "B" or "satisfactory," however, may be surprised. "I lost about half of my pre-enrollment this year," Kleeman says. "I gained back twice as many. But many kids drop the course when they find out it isn't easy. What we're doing is teaching the fundamentals of listening to music, using popular instead of classical music. You learn chord progressions, you learn rhythmic notation, you learn a musical vocabulary. We cover musicological approaches by talking about acculturation and syncretism."

"I think a lot of people take it for an easy course," says Evelyn McDonnell '86, who took Kleeman's course last year and is now doing an independent study project on rock and roll in the 1950s. "Those people are really surprised. The exams are tough. I'm not sure everyone realized at first what they got out of the course. But eventually they realized, 'Hey, I've changed my

'Kids who take Music 2 for an easy course are surprised'

way of thinking about this music.' A good course will do that."

"Jan has taken kids who were in this course for a 'gut,'" adds Josephson, "and gotten them interested. I feel this music should be treated legitimately, or it shouldn't be treated at all. There is *no* reason to give course credit just for listening to rock and roll. Music 2 is a real course. Jan doesn't have it in her to consider it any other way. And she has that marvelous combination of being very serious about it and also loving the music."

I was the youngest of three children," Kleeman says, recalling her childhood in Philadelphia. "My two older brothers were listening to Elvis when I was five or six years old, so I grew up hearing that stuff." Although her father played and performed classical music, and Kleeman herself took eight years of classical piano lessons, popular music always was her first love.

"I associate rock and roll with wanting to be an adolescent. It was a most impressionable time of life for me: the late 1950s. The *idea* of becoming a teenager was so compelling; it represented my future, joining the real world." Her personal favorites of the era ranged from early Elvis Presley ("nitty-gritty rockabilly") to doo-wop ballads (the Flamingos) to "The Killer"—Jerry Lee Lewis, a man who fused country/western with boogie-woogie and set thousands of young feet tapping and dancing.

"I was sort of a black sheep at Wellesley," says Kleeman, who earned her bachelor's degree in music there in 1971. "If you were a music major, you joined the Madrigals; but I joined the Tupelos—sort of like the Chattercocks here. I introduced a lot of contemporary music such as 'At The Hop.' Later, when I was applying to Brown's graduate program, I couldn't get any recommendations from the Wellesley faculty because I hadn't been in the mainstream of the department." She smiles slyly. "When I went back to Wellesley as a member of the music faculty at Brown, they couldn't believe it! I was the only music major in my class who stayed in the field."

In 1971, however, being a music

professor was far from Kleeman's mind. "I went into retail management at Filene's, because I knew my heart wasn't into going to a traditional graduate program. I was always singing in Filene's stockroom, and they even let me sing Christmas carols over the intercom." Her first marriage took her to Virginia, where she became a minister of music at a Baptist church. "I started thinking about going to graduate school in music," Kleeman says. "When my husband got a job in Hartford, I asked about programs in the area. A former professor recommended Brown. I talked to Bonnie Wade, the graduate representative on Brown's music faculty. She taught Asian music, and I came to Brown on the strength of meeting her. I realized the music graduate program here wasn't all art [classical] music; there was an interest in ethnomusicology." Wade went to teach at Berkeley in 1975 and supervised Kleeman's Ph.D. work there. "Now I have Bonnie's former job here," laughs Kleeman, who is the department's graduate representative.

In Music 2, Kleeman traces rock and roll to its roots in blues and country/western music; there is a heavy emphasis on the important contributions of black musicians, from blues to gospel to soul. "I never thought of that music as black," Kleeman recalls. "It was just the music I liked; it was *my* music, too. When the '60s came along, I found I identified with the black social movement much more than with the white protest movements."

Perhaps that attention and sensitivity to black popular music is one reason the students in Music 2 are more diverse than in some other courses. "This class is more racially mixed than any of my other humanities classes," says Elise Feder '86, a classically-trained percussionist who has played with the Brown Wind Ensemble.

Someone has written on the central panel of the big blackboard that forms the back wall of the Grant Recital Hall stage:

Professor
Kleeman

is

GREAT!

Kleeman is still wheelchair-bound, but

today she reaches to switch on the stereo equipment by herself, and wheels around to write names and dates on the portable blackboard. She plays a record: The Reverend Overstreet and his four sons, "Soldier in The Army of The Lord" (1935). There is a guitar accompaniment, tambourine percussion, and a classic gospel vocal arrangement: solo and response.

"What's the chord progression in this song?" she asks the class. Everyone looks baffled. They also look sleepy. ("Once," says Elise Feder, "she was asking questions at the beginning of class and no one was answering, and she just flopped on the podium and said, 'Are you there?'")

This time, Kleeman helps the class out. "There is none. There's just one chord. You can see the difference from the blues, where you have definite progressions. This music is simple, both melodically and harmonically, but the emotion comes out in crescendos. This is Southern black gospel music; this is where soul music comes from." She plays Elder Otis Jones and his congregation ("I'd A Mind"). There is preaching, singing, congregational response, clapping. "The point of this music is to evoke a feeling, a mood, a kind of religious ecstasy."

Soul music, says Kleeman, is the combination of blues and gospel music. Whereas the blues conveyed sadness and frustration, gospel represented the hope inherent in the civil rights movement. "Soul is like electricity," she quotes Ray Charles. "It's a force that can light up a room." Through the music of King Curtis, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Jackie Wilson, and finally—"my favorite soul singer!"—James Brown, Kleeman illustrates the musical elements and performance qualities that helped push soul music to the forefront of American musical consciousness in the 1960s.

James Brown is belting out his 1963 hit, "Papa's Got A Brand New Bag," when the class ends. The students have been curiously still through a recital of some of the most irresistibly danceable music to have come down the pike in the last thirty years. A few have tapped their pens thoughtfully, or nodded their heads in time with the pounding beat.

This odd woodenness on the part of the class continues during Kleeman's next lecture, a continuation of the history of soul music. With her new foot cast, she is able to stand behind the lectern again, and she sways through James Brown's "I Got You (I Feel

'Rock and roll has held my interest for thirty years'

Good)" before getting down to business: "I want you to analyze this performance for stanzaic repetition, for motif pattern. Tell me what the texture is. How would you describe the structure? I'll give you a hint: It starts with a 'b.' Now: the only two structures I want you to remember are blues and ballad. So you have a fifty-fifty chance!" She writes on the board:

AABA/I/BA/BA.

"This is a perfect example of a combination of blues and ballad," she concludes.

When Aretha Franklin sings the peppy, gospel-inspired "Think," when Eddie Floyd does his classic 1966 dance tune, "Knock on Wood," and finally when Sam and Dave crank out "Hold On, I'm Comin,'" Kleeman continues to sway unselfconsciously at the lectern. "She *feels* the music," Evelyn McDonnell says of Kleeman. "She dances, and it never looks silly or weird." Elise Feder describes the Kleemanesque lecture style: "She stands at the podium, brushes her hair out of her face, runs back and forth to the tape machine, and dances. She's such fun; she has so much energy."

Later Kleeman is asked, Why don't the students jump out of their seats and dance? How can they *help* it? She laughs. "I can't explain it. I put [Jerry Lee Lewis's] 'Breathless' on one morning, and I was flying around dancing, and one woman in the class was actually *asleep*! I do try to get them to use their feet and hands when we talk about rhythm, and we had one big dance lesson earlier this fall. Everyone came down on the floor and I taught them everything from the Lindy to disco. We did 'the Stroll' to the Diamonds, and everyone was responding and applauding."

"It's partly because the class is held early," suggests Feder when asked about her classmates' immobility in the face of such danceable music. "And it's partly because this *is* a class, and people aren't as loose. She has us listening for things, so we're concentrating. The seats are close together and it's really annoying when people start boogeying."

Students like Feder, McDonnell, and Ken Greenblatt '87 combine praise for Kleeman's effervescent personality

with respect for the course's content.

"This is without a doubt my favorite course here," says Greenblatt. "It's so different from all the others. It's a 9 a.m. class, and I've only missed *one* lecture! It's always fun." Yes, but is it serious? he is asked. "*Yeah*. Just look at that blackboard," pointing to the green slate covered with rhythmic notations and the names of artists and their music.

"The course was just what I wanted," says McDonnell, who aspires to be a music journalist. "I wanted to approach rock and roll from a theoretical, musical standpoint. I used to be really unhappy here. I didn't know what I wanted to do or major in. But after taking Professor Kleeman's course, I thought, 'This is what I like, what I read about, what I listen to. So, why don't I *do* it!'" Her current independent study with Kleeman, McDonnell says, has made this "my best semester since coming to Brown."

Courses in rock and roll are still uncommon, says Jan Kleeman, particularly in university music departments. "Mostly they are offered in American studies programs. People teach it on the side. And most books on the subject are written from a sociological rather than a musicological angle. There's a dearth of publications." She hopes to write her own textbook as well as to publish articles on rock and roll in scholarly journals.

"My personal project is getting an article on the aesthetics of popular music published in a journal," she says. "I think there *has* to be an aesthetic operating; it's just a different aesthetic from that in classical music. Rock and roll has held my interest for thirty years. If a musical form appeals for that long to a Ph.D. in music with an art-music background, there must be an aesthetic to it. People complain that rock is simplistic and repetitive, but that repetitiveness, that ostinato, serves a purpose as long as you don't carry it too far. We do need to stress the difference between good and bad rock and roll. But we also must get away from the idea that something has to be intellectually complicated to be aesthetic. If music touches you and engages you, that's important."

Kleeman looks affectionately at the posters on her office wall: The Beatles in their heyday; Buddy Holly; others from rock and roll's pantheon of heroes and heroines. "But, sometimes I just put on my records: the Flamingos, Jerry Lee ... I cannot listen to that music without moving! It's physical; it's *sex*. And there's nothing wrong with that. I just glory in my response to the music.

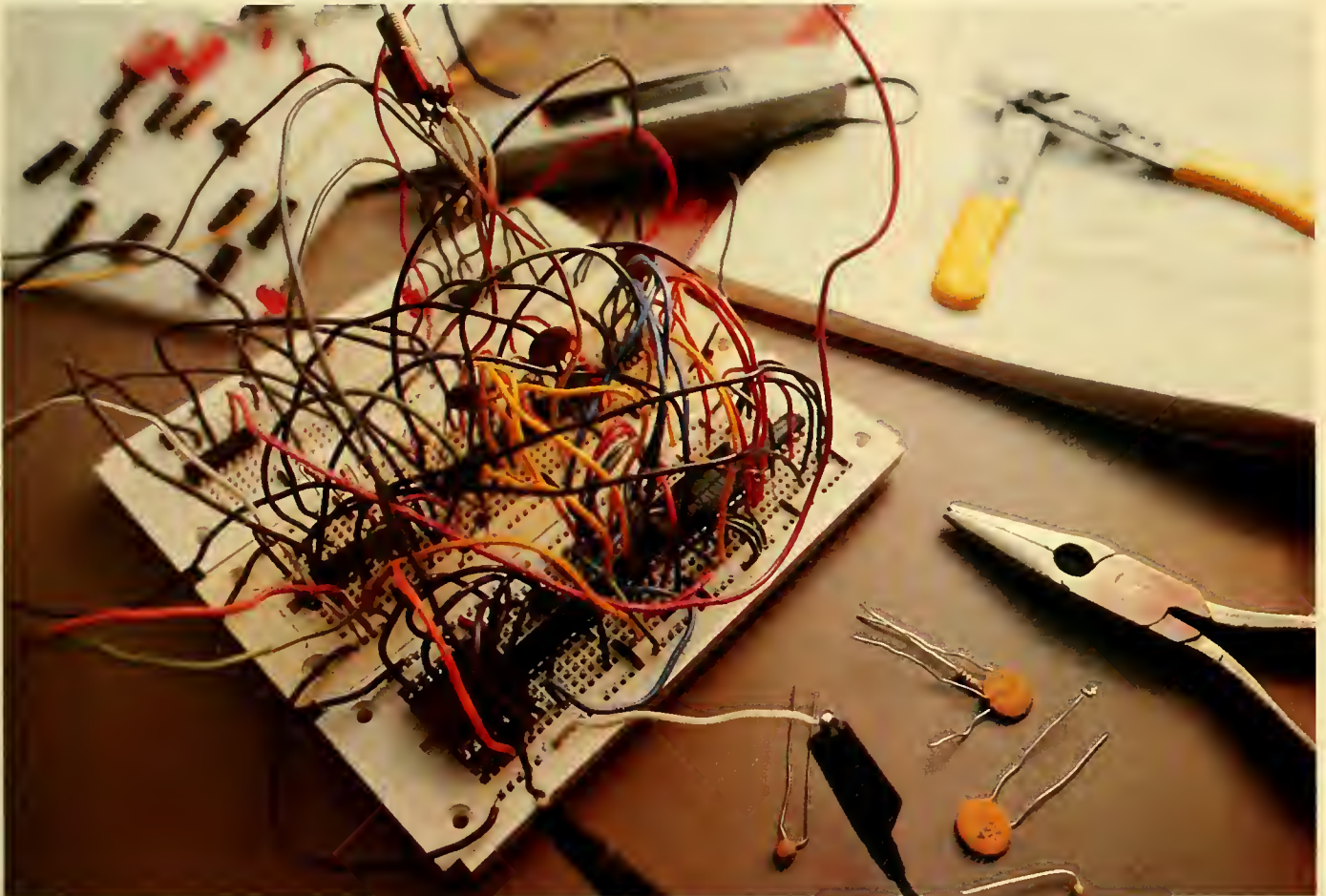
"Last year," she says, "I'd wake Jim up to the strains of 'Why Do Fools Fall in Love?' He'd be screaming at me to quiet it down—but I love that stuff." Kleeman looks pensively at her desk, then gazes firmly ahead. "After Jim died, I didn't think I'd sing for a long time. But I'm singing again."

What Jan Kleeman is singing is not just a personal statement about her love of a musical form, but also a statement of conviction about the future of Music 2. She borrows from the 1950s group, Danny and the Juniors: "I don't care what people say; Rock and roll is here to stay!" She is backed by a chorus of several hundred Brown students who have taken her course. Hundreds more may be joining in next year, and in many years to come.

Good-bye, Paper Chase, Hello, Mr. Chips

By Anne Diffily

Photographs by John Forasté



Ingredients for Engin. 163: A "Bag-O-Chips" (top), a plastic breadboard (center), lots of wire—and time.

Wendy Chin '86 perches on a stool in Barus and Holley Room 309, watching the LED display unit wired onto her small electronic circuit-board flash numerals in sequence: 1 ... 2 ... 3 ... and so on. "Looks like you've got it," congratulates Assistant Professor of Engineering Jerry Daniels, poking the board with an electronic probe. "That's Lab 9—a pretty tough one."

Lab 9 is one of sixteen self-paced laboratory assignments that are the only requirements for students taking Engineering 163. "Digital Circuit De-

sign." There are no tests, no written assignments. Daniels puts it this way in the manual he wrote for the course: "The weekly paper chase is gone ... The timed exams are gone ... Beat-the-clock cookbook labs are gone. No more lab partners with the IQ of a tree on one hand or the experience of Thomas Edison on the other. No more lab reports graded from 1 to 10 on neatness and precognition."

"Other engineering courses are very regimented," says Chin, an electrical engineering major. "There's a homework paper due every week, exams ... So many times everything is

theoretical. This course is practical; it teaches you how to do what you've been looking at for three years."

Daniels designed the unusual learning approach to circuit design when he came to Brown in January 1977 and began teaching Engin. 163, which is a required course for electrical engineering majors and students working toward an Sc.B. in computer science. Looking for a change from the usual lecture-textbook-homework-test routine (interspersed with labs held at a set time for entire groups of students), he devised the "Bag-O-Chips" that has become Engin. 163's trademark. The

Bag-O-Chips is not really a bag, but a kit of small electronic parts and perforated plastic "breadboards" that is issued to each student for a cost (this year) of \$56.49.

"In a typical engineering course," says Daniels, a casual-looking man in his late thirties who is wearing corduroy Levis, blue Nike shoes, and a purple RISD T-shirt, "students attempt solutions of problems from a textbook, with guidance from lectures. This 'paper chase' prepares them for midterm and final exams, where their grades are determined. Sometimes a professor will demonstrate equipment or even require weekly laboratories, but the emphasis is on a theoretical grasp of principles. Critics of this arrangement have argued that students don't *design*; they simply analyze standard formulas.

"Perhaps because my research specialty is in biomedical engineering," says Daniels, "I have been able to implement some unconventional ideas. A favorite question in pharmacology courses for medical students is: 'What drugs would you take to a desert island to create a self-sufficient hospital?' Asking myself the same question about integrated circuit chips and effective engineering education led me to the 'Bag-O-Chips' concept.

"I took advantage of marketing trends in the semiconductor industry. The cost of their products defies inflation. Integrated logic circuits—'ICs' in the trade—become more complex and powerful every year, but their prices have continued to drop. When I was an undergraduate, there was no such thing as a course in which logical computing was built on a single chip. It would have cost \$5,000 for equipment comparable to that in one Bag-O-Chips, instead of about \$50."

At first Daniels wanted the course to be purely a laboratory experience. But he retains the formality of lectures twice a week and requires a textbook. Since he began teaching the course, he has tightened it slightly: The labs originally were entirely self-paced; i.e., students had until the end of the semester to complete any and all of them. Assistant Professor of Engineering Dick Bulterman took over Engin. 163 for a few years and added a series of four deadlines, which Daniels has retained. "They remind students that they should be getting the stuff done throughout the semester," Daniels says. "We used to have lots of hurly-burly at the very end, with everyone up here trying to get their labs checked off." About 140 students are enrolled in



Jerry Daniels "trouble-shoots" a circuit with a graduate student in his office.

Engin. 163, so a last-minute crush might turn the third floor of Barus and Holley into a facsimile of Penn Station on Christmas Eve.

Daniels shares responsibility for Engin. 163 with Senior Research Engineer William Patterson, and with fourteen undergraduate and graduate teaching assistants who provide advice in the laboratory and who check off students' assignments when they have been completed correctly. All the TA's are veterans of the course, and they bear most of the burden for ensuring that students not only assemble a workable answer to each lab's challenge, but can explain to the TA how and why it works.

Wendy Chin, for example, after testing and trouble-shooting her circuit-board for the Lab 9 assignment, takes the board to one of the TA's on duty. The TA spends a few minutes verifying that the circuit works and meets all requirements of the lab. Then the TA asks the "FTQ"—Fault Tolerance Question, a test of the student's familiarity with the circuit. The TA might choose one of the wires in Chin's circuit and ask her what, if anything, will go wrong if that wire is removed. If Chin answers the question correctly, the TA signs her scorecard and she is home free.

In another kind of FTQ, the TA would privately change Chin's wiring so the circuit didn't work, then hand it back to her and require her to debug the circuit in twenty minutes or less. If

Chin were unable to answer a standard FTQ or debug a scrambled circuit properly, the TA would ask her two more FTQs.

"If several FTQs are answered incorrectly," Daniels writes in the lab manual, "we will begin to wonder how you can know so little about a circuit that you designed, built, and tested yourself ... If you are guilty of demonstrating a circuit that someone else designed, you will automatically lose credit for that lab. If a second offense occurs, standard academic discipline procedures will be initiated."

If a student can't reassemble his or her own circuit board, Daniels says, the TA turns the board over and checks a number on the back—a number that indicates which board was issued to which student. If the board belongs to a student other than the one presenting the work, the offender is immediately referred for disciplinary action. But, Daniels says, "Nobody takes the risk of having that happen."

"I haven't found anyone cheating so far," says TA Jeff Spokes '85. "I don't think it happens much. Most students figure the circuits out on their own." Angela Harris '85, another TA, agrees. "Even if a student borrowed someone else's design," she says, "just doing the wiring takes a lot of time and they learn something. To answer the FTQ, you have to understand what you're doing."

Daniels compares Engin. 163 with some of the computer-science programming courses—up to a point. “There are similarities,” he says. “In the programming courses students spend all their time writing, running, debugging, and documenting computer programs.” This, he says, is analagous to his Engin. 163 students working out solutions with their Bags-O-Chips, testing them, trouble-shooting and debugging them—but only in one lab do his students have to provide written documentation. “There’s virtually nothing to hand in,” he adds.

A student’s grade in the course is based entirely on how many lab challenges he or she has completed during the semester. To qualify for the minimum grade of C, or a satisfactory, the student must complete seven specified labs. Doing twelve labs means an automatic B, and completing all the labs gives you an A. It is possible to get an A-plus: “It’s based on speed,” says Daniels. “You have to complete all the labs before Thanksgiving.” One grade option is not extended—or only in the rarest cases: “No grade of incomplete will be given unless you present evidence from a physician of a serious and protracted medical problem,” the lab manual warns. “We have no sympathy for a student who shows up at the end of the semester with a nearly-blank scorecard in hand, and claims that he or she needs this course to graduate.”

Given the freedom to choose their own pace and style in Engin. 163, students respond in a variety of ways. “Some of them probably have some anxiety, without a lot of short-term deadlines,” says Daniels. “Others get very involved with it, and zip through the labs. And others just give up.” In his manual he lists a typical grade distribution from a recent year: six A-pluses, twenty-one A’s, forty-one B’s, thirty-one C’s, eighteen S’s, twenty-three NC’s, and sixteen “drops.”

“A lot of people start out really psyched,” says Jeff Spokes, “but they get discouraged as the labs get harder. Most people try to get B’s or just to pass the course.” Spokes, who got a B last year, says, “The last three labs are just incredibly tough. I tried to do more, but I couldn’t do it all in the time I had left.” He remains a fan of the grading system. “I’ve never seen anything like it before. It’s fantastic; kids can learn to pace themselves and think on their own. It frees you from worrying about how *well* you do each lab and lets you focus on getting it done. In each as-

signment, there are constraints on how many chips you can use, so you just try to do your best.”

Angela Harris, who finished all the labs last year and got an A, likes the fact that 163 is graded on an absolute scale; one’s final grade is not based on a mean class score, or curve. “It’s better when the student can see a direct correlation between the amount of work and the grade,” she says. “You know that if you do this much, you’ll get this grade.” The kind of student who performs best in Engin. 163, she adds, is “someone who doesn’t have another very demanding lab course; someone who likes tinkering and the reward of seeing something work; and someone who’s motivated to put in the time. Things can go wrong with the parts and that causes frustration; it can take an hour or two to repair the damage when one of the voltages pulses. But a person who isn’t put off by that will do fine.”

“You can know the theory very well,” says Wendy Chin, “but still have trouble with the labs. You have to be very methodical and be able to think about three or four things at once. For instance, you don’t want to use six chips when you can only use three in a problem.”

Chin praises the atmosphere in the lab. “It’s nice. You can ask anyone if you are having a problem, and exchange ideas. Sometimes collaboration is discouraged in other courses. I was in a computer science course where they didn’t want you *talking* to one another.” “There’s a lot of talking in the lab,” agrees Spokes. “People will go up to other students and say, ‘Oh, I had that problem; try this.’” Such sharing is encouraged by Daniels, who feels it parallels the kind of real-life situations his students may eventually face in research facilities, where they will work with other engineers to develop solutions to problems. Furthermore, “engineers don’t go to lectures to find out how to design components,” he adds.

“If you go to work in R & D [research and development],” says Chin, “you’re put on a team and given a large project. Each person takes a part, a block of that larger project, and develops something that is compatible with the others. That’s what this course is about—you’re given the components of a design, and you have to make them work together.”

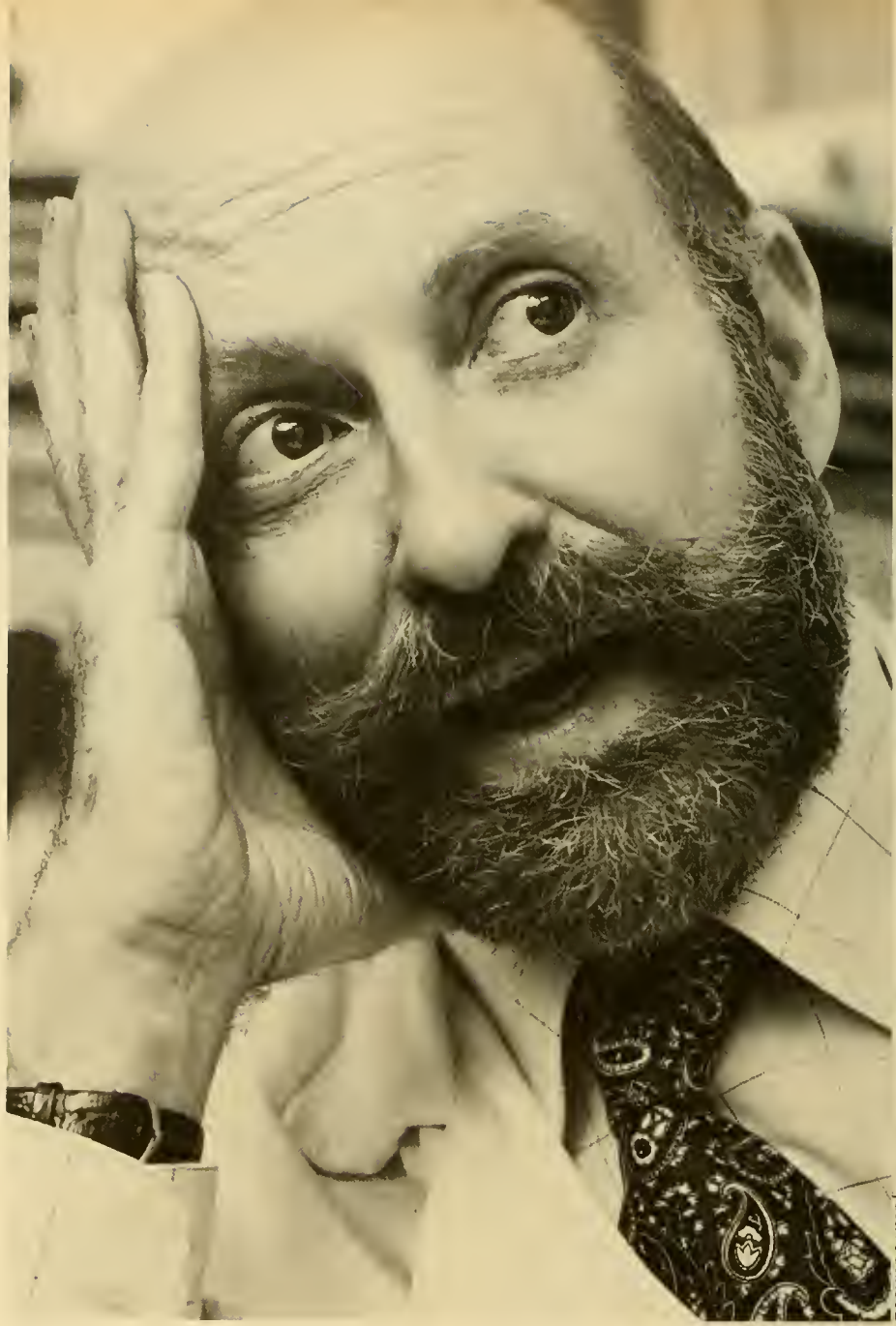
In 1982, Jerry Daniels won an award from the American Society of Electrical Engineers for his paper, “Teaching Digital Circuit Design Productively.” The paper described the organization of Engineering 163. “I think this course would work anywhere,” he says. “I’m interested in making it self-contained, so that a professor at another university could teach the same course. You could put all the chips on styrofoam and package the whole thing.”

MIT, he notes, has had a course similarly based on the idea of issuing equipment to students for self-paced work, but theirs is somewhat fancier. “They have something called ‘the nerd kit,’” he says with a smile. “I hear it’s a briefcase that includes a power supply that you can take home.”

Daniels is continuing to fine-tune the course. Because his is a rapidly changing field, with chips being replaced by more powerful chips, he often revises the laboratory assignments.

He has been working during the summer as a consultant to Bell Communications Research in New Jersey. “They’re helping me devise a more computer-oriented version of the course,” he says. In the second half of the course, he’d like to use computers to simulate circuits on a screen. “You wouldn’t have to buy chips; they’d be in a library on the computer,” Daniels explains. Students, he feels, should be exposed to computer-aided design. In addition, he envisions the basics of trouble-shooting being taken over by computers some day. “You could just plug your circuit into the computer and it would tell you if it works, or what’s going wrong.”

In the meantime, Engin. 163 students thread colorful, plastic-coated wires through plastic breadboards and insert small metal-pronged chips. They test their circuits on power supplies in Barns and Hollev, and hold in their own hands the results of hours of thought and labor. Their reward may be an A or A-plus on a transcript, or the knowledge that they’re better prepared for the hands-on work they’ll face after graduation. Or it may be less tangible but no less pleasing: The modest smile on Wendy Chin’s face when Jerry Daniels says, “That’s really something, getting Lab 9 to work.”



Witness To An Epidemic

Alvin Friedman-Kien '56 saw some of the first AIDS cases in 1981. He's still searching for a cure

By Anne Diffily

Dr. Alvin Friedman-Kien '56 had never seen anything like it. Early in the winter of 1981, Dr. Friedman-Kien, a dermatologist and microbiologist at New York University Medical Center in Manhattan, was confounded by the appearance of an obscure type of skin tumor in three young patients. The tumor, Kaposi's sarcoma, usually afflicts elderly men of Jewish or Italian extraction. But here were three men between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-seven who appeared to have the cancer, which occurs anywhere on the body and can be as innocuous-looking as a

pinkish mosquito bite or as disfiguring as a large, purplish tumor. "To see this disease in a unique, disseminated form," says Dr. Friedman-Kien, "was extremely peculiar."

So the dermatologist became a detective. He began making phone calls to fellow physicians around New York City and across the country in California. In the space of several months he realized he was witnessing the birth of an epidemic, which has since baffled scientists, ravaged victims, and terrified an entire segment of our population. This ruthless and now-notorious villain is AIDS—Acquired Immune Deficiency

Syndrome. Seventy-two percent of its victims are gay men.

Physicians such as Dr. Friedman-Kien who have devoted most of their research to the epidemic are almost certain that AIDS is a viral disease. "The recent evidence is that a virus discovered in France, known as the LAV virus, and the HTLV-III virus, discovered by American scientists, are closely related or perhaps even the same virus," says Dr. Friedman-Kien. "These are retroviruses, RNA viruses, which formerly were associated with only one other known human tumor, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, a very rare

disease."

In AIDS victims' blood, the ratio of "helper" T-cells that activate an individual's immune system to "suppressor" T-cells that keep the immune system from overreacting goes awry. The suppressors take over and cripple the body's defense mechanism. Normally, helpers outnumber suppressors two-to-one. AIDS patients may have reversals of this ratio as high as one-to-two.

"In tests, these people's bodies don't respond to common antigens that they should have immunity to. Their immune surveillance system is defective. I suspect," says Dr. Friedman-Kien, "that throughout our lifetimes each of us develops cancer twenty or thirty or even forty times. But we have a mechanism of host defense that recognizes an abnormal cell and kills it. The tragedy of AIDS is that patients have no such defense mechanism."

Victims become afflicted with everything from mild bacterial infections that cause swollen glands and lethargy, to Kaposi's sarcoma, to the virulent *pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP), among numerous other diseases. Getting AIDS is close to being served a death sentence: "The average AIDS patient," says Dr. Friedman-Kien, "faces about an 80-percent mortality rate within two or three years of diagnosis. By the time someone with AIDS develops Kaposi's sarcoma and/or an opportunistic infection such as PCP, their immune system is irreversibly damaged."

After making inquiries around New York City, in the late winter of 1981 Dr. Friedman-Kien called the dermatology department at the University of California in San Francisco, a city with a large gay population. "I asked them, 'By the way, have you had any cases of Kaposi's sarcoma in young men who are of homosexual or bisexual orientation?' They said no. But the next morning they had a staff meeting, and about an hour after it began, I got a phone call saying, 'We can't believe this. We don't know how you knew it, but we have two cases—one in Palo Alto and one in San Francisco.'"

The physicians contacted the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta, which sent a team from its infectious disease branch to New York to investigate. "By that time—in April—we had accumulated twenty-six cases of AIDS between the New York and San Francisco areas. The CDC people told us that they had just gotten a call

from UCLA saying that they had five gay men with PCP." The first news of the epidemic was reported by Dr. Friedman-Kien and Dr. Michael Gottlieb of UCLA on July 3, 1981, through the CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Since then, AIDS has spread alarmingly.

"As of October 22, 1984," Dr. Friedman-Kien says, "there were 6,552 cases reported in the U.S., and that is probably far below the actual incidence of AIDS. Newly-reported cases are doubling every six months. Initially, the disease was primarily centered in large cities—New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles; then Miami, Houston, and so on. Now, almost every state in the union has reported at least one case."

Homosexuals are not the only group with a high risk of contracting AIDS, although they are the predominant one so far. In the United States, says Dr. Friedman-Kien, 17 percent of AIDS sufferers are intravenous drug users, both men and women; 1 percent are Haitian immigrants, also both men and women; about 1 percent are hemophiliacs who, because of their need for numerous blood transfusions, are vulnerable to contamination of blood-bank donations; and another 1 percent are men and women who have associated sexually with AIDS victims.

"There is a small cohort of individuals," Dr. Friedman-Kien adds, "that doesn't fit into any of the other high-risk groups. They may be the most interesting to study because they may give us clues as to what causes the disease. There are very, very few of them, however."

AIDS has been cruelly dubbed "the gay plague," and Dr. Friedman-Kien and his colleagues are all too aware that some individuals regard the disease as punishment for an "immoral" lifestyle. "We hear this sort of thing all the time," he says, shaking his head, "and I find it despicable. Jerry Falwell and other such people have been foolish enough to make such comments. I find it just so uncharitable that people can think in such terms. It's gotten so bad, some of the patients begin to believe the propaganda. There are a lot of bad feelings towards homosexuals, and I've had patients internalize this so they believe they're being punished. It's a dreadful thing." Gay organizations in several cities, Dr. Friedman-Kien notes, have organized group therapy sessions for AIDS victims to counteract depression and fear. "And most of the physicians and other health-care providers who work with AIDS patients have a great

sensitivity to their anxiety."

He and other physicians have spoken to support groups such as the Gay Men's Health Crisis in New York and other groups around the country. "These men want to know everything they can find out: How serious is the disease? What are you doing about finding a cure? What is the government doing; where is the energy being placed? How long have I got to live?"

Alvin Friedman-Kien didn't start out to be an epidemiologist and immunologist; he has grown into those roles in the last four years. Before his involvement with AIDS treatment and research, the Yale-educated dermatologist focused his research on wart viruses and genital herpes. "Most of my work has been involved with a variety of viruses that have skin manifestations," he says. "My first experience with virology was at the National Institutes of Health, after I finished my training in dermatology at Mass General. At the NIH in 1963, by chance I isolated the first new pox virus discovered in a number of years. It was called 'milkier's nodule,' and it made the cover of *Science*. I was probably one of the first dermatologists who went into virology in a basic-science way."

"*Herpes simplex* is still one of my major interests. I've published probably thirty-five papers on it over the past four or five years. Herpes is still an epidemic; it's not going away. My most recent work, just published, is on the successful treatment of genital warts with interferon. It's exciting, and it's a relief from dealing with AIDS, because at least you can do something about the disorder."

The frustration of having no vaccine against AIDS and no cure for patients is a burden for Dr. Friedman-Kien and other physicians. "It's frightening for everyone; it's very depressing and disturbing. Each time you see a new AIDS patient, it's like you're starting all over again. I've personally taken care of about 400 patients with the disease."

"Many of my close associates who work with AIDS victims through the course of their disease have developed what we call 'AIDS burnout.' There is a severe depression the doctor feels about dealing with people we know are going to die, and for whom we have no cure." The most a physician can do in many cases, Dr. Friedman-Kien says, is to offer comfort. "These patients are frightened; they're desperate; often

'In fairness to the patient, you have to prepare him for the possibility that he may die in a very short time'

they have a sense of denial. There is an additional difficulty in dealing with the families of patients, who often don't know that their sons are gay. Suddenly they have to learn that not only is their son dying, but he's dying of a disease that's associated with homosexuality. Families have abandoned their sons. At times the patients, because of their fear of spreading the disease, alienate their friends to protect them. It's very lonely.

"Most men in the gay community today are aware of AIDS and its manifestations, so they're pretty sure about what they have before I see them. They want to know, and yet they don't want to know. I think in fairness to the patient one has to prepare him for the possibility that he may die in a very short time. This is the human side of medicine that has nothing to do with treatment; it has to do with being supportive. As a physician, you cannot always cure disease, but you always must provide comfort and give support. Nobody should have to die in great suffering. We try to make people as comfortable as possible, and make the transition from this life to the next world a little bit easier."

Despite the depressing aspects of trying to help AIDS patients and solve the riddle of the disease, Dr. Friedman-Kien, like other researchers in the field, sees glimmers of hope and excitement with each new development. "I was well established in my career as a microbiologist and dermatologist," he reflects. "Suddenly to have a new disease dropped in my lap—it's exciting. At a time when many people are looking ahead to retirement, I have a whole new research career in an entirely new area. As tiring as it is sometimes, I'm never bored."

Seeing the first AIDS victims, he recalls, was "frightening, exciting, puzzling. AIDS is full of all the enigmas that make medicine so fascinating. Who would ever have dreamed of toxic shock syndrome or Legionnaire's Disease before they came along? Now, suddenly we have AIDS. This is perhaps the most devastating epidemic afflicting mankind in the past 2,000 years that I can think of. Perhaps the Bubonic Plague and some of the other epidemics that swept through Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were as bad. But at this time in our civilization, it's quite remarkable that we've come across a disease that for three years has totally defied understanding.

"The spectrum of the disease, as we see more and more cases, is astounding. The variety of disease to

which AIDS patients are susceptible is now so enormous that they mimic almost every disease known to man. William Osler, the great physician, was quoted as saying in the nineteenth century, 'To know syphilis is to know all of medicine.' If Osler were alive today, he could substitute 'AIDS' for 'syphilis.'

"AIDS has created a tremendous amount of research interest on the part of geneticists, immunologists, dermatologists, infectious diseases specialists, internists, epidemiologists, oncologists ... It has brought together scientists from every walk of life who, by working together, potentially can give greater insight into how the host and the infectious organism deal with each other, and how the body protects itself against disease and tumors. From this terrible epidemic will come a great deal of information that will benefit work on other diseases." But as Dr. Frederick Siegal of New York's Mount Sinai Medical Center told *Newsweek* last year, right now the possibility of a valuable outcome from AIDS research "is a very small silver lining to a very big, very dark cloud."

In his off-duty hours, Dr. Friedman-Kien—whose hyphenated surname reflects his Scandinavian ancestry—is an avid collector and connoisseur of antiques and art. After putting in a normal work week of sixty-five hours as physician, professor, and researcher at NYU, and as director of dermatology at Goldwater Memorial Hospital, he enjoys being surrounded by *objets d'arts* in his city apartment or browsing in galleries and museums. But his office in the faculty building at the NYU Medical Center on First Avenue is small and spartan. A few steps down the hall is the laboratory where he supervises a large staff of physicians and technical assistants.

As a researcher studying AIDS, "I'm involved with a number of things," Dr. Friedman-Kien says. "One of them is the epidemiology of the disease—looking at factors and co-factors that predispose certain individuals to developing AIDS. We've found, for example, a correlation between the individual's exposure to semen and to infectious organisms. Most of the patients in the homosexual cohort were exposed to a variety of parasitic diseases, venereal disease, and perhaps other diseases, which overloaded their immune systems. Haitians, on the other hand, may be immune-suppressed to begin with because of poor nutrition and exposure to parasitic organisms.



"At a time when many people are contemplating retirement," says Friedman-Kien, "I have a whole new research career."

"We know that in parts of Africa, where the disease is now rampant—especially in Zaire, where 40 percent of the cases are women—that parasitic and infectious diseases are a part of life, as is malnutrition." Many scientists studying AIDS have found similarities between viral diseases in remote areas of the African continent and the retrovirus that appears to be associated with AIDS.

"I have a theory. In the 1970s, when Zaire became a republic, it imported thousands of Haitians to be school teachers and run factories because they were black and spoke French," says Friedman-Kien. "As Zairians became more capable of doing these jobs, the Haitians returned home. We haven't been able to track them specifically, but many of those Haitians may have been exposed to the retrovirus in Africa. Haiti has long been known as a resort for American gay men. There is a lot of poverty there, so that even Haitian men who are not themselves homosexual are available for sexual contact as prostitutes. Perhaps they transmitted the disease to one or two Americans, who then brought it back to New York and by multiple sexual contacts transmitted the disease. So, in fact, AIDS may have existed in Africa for many years, going unrecognized in the bush."

In the laboratory, Dr. Friedman-Kien and his team are attempting to grow the Kaposi's sarcoma tumor in a tissue culture in order to understand the mechanism of the disease, which doesn't spread metastasically like other cancers but instead appears as individual tumors that evolve independently of each other. Dr. Friedman-Kien enu-

merates other research he is doing, much of it collaborative: work with Dr. Bernard Poiesz at the Syracuse University on the retrovirus; work with Dr. Robert Gallo at the NIH; collaboration with Dr. Pablo Rubenstein at the New York Blood Center on the immunogenetics of AIDS. "We're also studying people in isolation facilities to demonstrate the presence of the virus in the lymphocytes of patients with AIDS and AIDS-related complex. There is a possibility of a test being developed to determine if someone is carrying the disease. Right now, just having antibodies to the virus doesn't necessarily mean you have AIDS; it may mean you've just been exposed."

Some gay community leaders have accused the medical and research communities of dragging their feet on AIDS studies. "You can be sure that if the victims were heterosexual bankers the money would be gushing out of Washington," complained San Francisco journalist Randy Shilts in *Newsweek*.

"It took a long time for the government to react," concedes Dr. Friedman-Kien, "but once they became active, they really ran with the ball. The governmental research institutions, in fact, are now investing more money and energy in this research than other institutions. Perhaps the system of getting funding for private research needs to be modified for emergency situations. But I would not be critical. I just think it took a little more time for people to realize there was an epidemic going on. My first support, I must add, was from the American Cancer Society. They gave me, without any questions, an emergency grant for the early research. I'm forever indebted to them

for their support and their vote of confidence."

Lest anyone outside the high-risk groups for AIDS feel smug, Dr. Friedman-Kien and others agree that the disease eventually will spread into the heterosexual population. "AIDS may be transmitted in a manner similar to hepatitis," he says. "That's a very rare disease among women, too."

As someone who works closely with AIDS patients, Dr. Friedman-Kien says he sometimes thinks about his own exposure to the disease. "That hasn't changed my management of patients," he says quickly. "As a medical student I learned to take care of myself and protect myself against contagious diseases. There's always that risk when you're a doctor. And if you don't want to take the risk, you should just get into another field."

"I'm ashamed to say that there are some physicians and health-care workers who have refused to take care of AIDS patients. I really feel they should choose another profession." The risk of the unknown, rather than homophobia, is what deters them, he feels. "It's a disease with a fatal outcome; it's not just an ordinary infection." And while to date no health-care worker has contracted AIDS, despite repeated exposure to patients, Dr. Friedman-Kien feels that unwilling health-care providers should not be forced to care for patients. "The patient won't benefit, and the person giving the care won't give good service. I feel sorry for these [medical] people; I can only apologize for them."

"Fortunately," he continues, "there are enough people who want to fulfill their obligations as physicians, and who are willing to go ahead and do what has to be done. I must say, this experience has been a great tribute to the physicians I work with. They are some of the most heroic and marvelous individuals I've known."

Do you think, Dr. Friedman-Kien is asked, that AIDS is going to be conquered? He replies softly but emphatically: "I hope so. I sure hope so."

THE CLASSES

by Peter Mandel

17 *Wallace Wade*, a guard on Brown's 1916 Rose Bowl team, turned 92 last June 15, and some of his friends staged a surprise party at his Bahama, N.C., home. Fifty-two U.S. Senators signed a letter with birthday greetings. President Ronald Reagan sent a special letter, and among the gifts was a flag that had flown over the U.S. Capitol. At the University of Alabama and Duke, Wally made his mark as one of the nation's greatest football coaches, finishing with a career record of 202-52-12. The Football Hall of Fame coach took three Alabama teams and two Duke teams to the Rose Bowl. He served in both World War I and II, commanding an artillery battalion in the 9th Army in Europe in the latter. According to the *Raleigh News and Observer*, Wally is proud of his two tours of duty in the Army and of the fact that he is the only man to have played and coached in the Rose Bowl.

18 *Walter Adler*, Providence, writes: "Just retired after ten years as president of the Legal Aid Society of Rhode Island. Have been elected president emeritus of Big Brothers of Rhode Island. I have begun my 68th year as class secretary; I was elected in my junior year (1917)."

19 Of the fifty women of the class who marched down College Hill to be awarded a Brown degree, only seventeen remain—and they are scattered across the country. Six returned on Alumnae Day, May 26, for their 65th reunion. Lunch was served in the Verney Dining Room on the Pembroke Campus. Attendees were: *Betty Ross Nelson*, Hartford, Conn.; *Florence Thomas Colmetz*, Norton, Mass.; *Theresa O'Brien McMurray*, formerly of Virginia and now of Warwick, R.I.; *Sophie Mogeleikin Robinson*, who winters in California with her daughter, *Dorothy Golner '44*, and lives in Riverside, R.I.; *Ruth Peterson Watjen*, Rumford, R.I., the class marshal in the Commencement parade; and *Edna R. Macdonald*, Rumford, class president.

20 *Lou J. Balatow* is now living in San Angelo, Texas, at 302 Allen St., Apt. 2, after serving for thirty-five years as manager of the American office of H. Steele of Mexico City, internationally known as a manufacturer and distributor of watches, clocks, pressure cookers, and stainless steel tableware. He visited the campus of "new Brown" two years ago.

22 *Arthur E. Miller*, Narragansett, R.I., reports: "On Sept. 8, the Narragansett Historical Society awarded me a bronze plaque in recognition of my many contributions to service of Narragansett. On that same day, I was informed that my grandson, *James C. Miller '73*, was elected to the Brown Hall of Fame for his wrestling exploits. It was quite a day."

24 Classmates will be saddened to learn of the death of *Ora A. Hopkins*, widow of our late classmate, *Charles E. Hopkins*. She died Oct. 8 at Rhode Island Hospital. *Earle V. Johnson*, Naples, Fla., writes: "Three of the thirteen men at '24's 60th reunion belonged to the Delta Upsilon fraternity (out of a delegation of sixteen back in 1920). Talk

about longevity!"

Dr. Anthony V. Migliaccio, Providence, received the Distinctive Service Award of the Italian-American Heritage Society on Oct. 14. In 1979, UNITAM (United Italians and Italian Americans) presented him with an award for his outstanding contributions to mankind and in honor of his Italian-American heritage. He is now retired.

25 The Women's College class of 1925 held a committee meeting on Oct. 17 at Mad-dock Alumni Center to organize for their 60th reunion. There were eleven members present, and subcommittees were appointed under the direction of *Celia Ernstof Adler*, gift chairman and reunion co-chairman, and *Catherine Fitzgerald Hagan*, class president and chairman of reunion activities. Other members present were *Harriet Boyd*, *Beatrice Coleman*, *Marjorie Walker Greene*, *Hope Baker Lundgren*, *Barbara McCarthy*, *Madeleine Fish Neubauer*, *Dorothy Arnold Parks*, *Elizabeth Simpson McCormick*, and *Ruth Thomson*.

26 *William G. Chace*, Punta Gorda, Fla., notes: "I am an active Ham (amateur radio operator), call KAIRO. Would like to contact other Brown alumni who are Hams. Got my original license while at Brown. First station was in Hope 9."

Elon J. Notley, Vero Beach, Fla., writes: "For the past five years or so, my wife and I have been visiting Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, three or four times a year—for periods of four to six weeks. *Es muy tranquilo*."

Rivhall Perry, Jamestown, R.I., suffered a stroke early in October 1982. He is recovering nicely—"a trip to Arizona in the cold months helps."

27 *Dr. Merrill W. Chase* writes that he is still living in New York City.

28 *Col. Joseph R. Hyman*, USAF (Ret.), notes: "Peg and I have retired to our condo in Pompano Beach, Fla., after a summer at our place in Narragansett, R.I. We left Nov. 1 for Colorado Springs to visit two of our sons and their families."

Florence Anshen Zetlin, Norfolk, Va., reports: "In 1980 I retired as artist-in-residence at Old Dominion University in Virginia and am still there as adjunct artist in residence, seeing the work of selected students on an occasional basis. The university provides me with a large studio for my own work, which since

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1980 has been largely machine-generated with a grant from Xerox and access to the university's high tech. In 1982, the Metropolitan Museum purchased three microfiche-generated prints for their permanent collection, and one is currently being shown in Albany and will be presented in New York City at Pratt Manhattan Gallery. This year, my husband has retired from his medical career and is currently involved in studying ceramics and making clay sculpture. Our son, Peter, lives in Brooklyn and our daughter, Elizabeth, in Toronto. We have two grandsons, Ira and Chiah."

29 Hildegard Jaeger Safford, Tryon, N.C., reports: "In September, I visited the beautiful country of Ireland for ten days and also revisited some spots in Britain. At home, I'm very busy with community activities."

Robert G. Shanklin, Pensacola, Fla., moved to Pensacola three years ago. "Doing some writing (military history), and some editing. My wife, Phyllis Fletcher Shanklin, is enjoying our life, which is highlighted by as much travel as we can sandwich in."

30 Winthrop M. Southworth, Jr., Chevy Chase, Md., served last summer on a special nine-member working group in evaluation of the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. The group was set up by the director general to propose reforms demanded by the United States as a *sine qua non* of continued membership.

31 Dr. Eugene A. Field, Tamarac, Fla., is visiting associate professor at the University of Miami X-ray department at Jackson Memorial Hospital. "Hope to attend

the 55th reunion in 1986."

Lee McCluer Marshall, Rye, N.Y., received mention in the *New York Times* when Keiron Bigby '87 broke Lee's 1929 record of a 99-yard return of a pass interception by going 102 yards to score against Yale in September.

Joel A. Rogers, Clarksville, Mo., is retired chairman of the board of C.V. Mosby Co., a subsidiary of The Times-Mirror Company, of Los Angeles. He is living in Wickenburg, Ariz., and Clarksville, and "enjoying life and good health."

32 Max I. Millman, East Providence, R.I., sends "a pleasant hello to the 'survivors' of '32!'"

Mary Ferdon Poudre, Lothian, Md., has been elected president of the China Tiffin Club in Washington, D.C., for the year 1984-85. Mary and her husband, Louis, lived in China in 1946. Mary was a club director with the American Red Cross. She decorated and operated a six-room penthouse club on the Bund in Shanghai for the GI's, who named it Longevity Lounge as they waited for their ship to take them home to America. Mary had forty-five on her staff and fed 2,000 a month. She is looking forward to the pleasure of working with the Taiwan Chinese and with Americans who have lived in China. Louis was on General Marshall's mission to China as ordinance advisor to President Chiang Kai Shek in Nanking. Mary and Louis will spend the winter in Sarasota, Fla., and Christmas with their daughter, Mary Lou, her husband, O. Jeffrey Berven, and twin grandsons, Jeremy and Christopher, in Wichita, Kans.

34 Joseph E. Buonanno, Narragansett, R.I., writes: "Happy to report my granddaughter, Robin Boss, made All-American in tennis as a freshman at Harvard. Tried to enroll her at Brown but failed."

Alexander Resko, Jr., Milfrintown, Pa., reports that he "had right hip replaced last spring after an eight-year bout with arthritis. Still limping a bit, but everything okay. Swim a mile almost every day all summer in my pool and during the winter at the YMCA."

John Sayward and his wife, Lorraine, Burlington, Vt., were guests at a surprise party arranged by their children, Bill, Linda, and Joan, at Joan's home in Bedford, N.H., for the Sayward's 40th anniversary. Several of the original wedding party, other friends



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and relatives from out of town, and three small grandchildren participated.

35 William S. Blanchard, Port Orange, Fla., is "looking forward to attending the 50th reunion next May."

Stanley Henshaw, Jr., Providence, writes that "I was chairman and ran the National Grass Court Super Seniors Tennis Tournament at Agawam Hunt Club here. We had 104 entries—ages from 70 to 94."

36 Helen Johns Carroll spent part of June in Israel and part of August in California. In Los Angeles, Helen attended a reunion for medal winners of the 1932 Olympic Games and also the closing ceremonies of the 1984 games. Helen won a gold medal at the 1932 Olympics as a swimmer on the 4 X 100-meter freestyle relay.

37 Dr. John M. Crawford, Jr., New York City, reports: "My exhibition of Chinese calligraphy and painting opened Oct. 11 at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and runs through next June. I continue to serve as a trustee of the Museum and as a member of the acquisitions committee."

38 Henry W. Anderson, Milford, Conn., writes: "Sally and I weren't able to make the mini reunion in May. We left June 5 for a three-week trip to the land of my forebears. We traveled through Sweden and Norway and visited the Island of Orust off the west coast of Sweden, where my mother, father, and prior generations were from. All the best."

James N. Byers, Providence, has been elected president of Hospice Care of Rhode Island.

Frank Cahalan sends word of the around-the-world cruise he took last

winter: "The trip on the *MV Mikhail Lermontov* began in London on Jan. 5 and ended there on April 12—a total of ninety-six days. During this time twenty-nine cities, in twenty-four countries or territories, were visited. I boarded the ship in Tenerife and disembarked in Gibraltar, so I was aboard for eighty-six days. I enjoyed the trip thoroughly. The *Lermontov* is Italian-built, Russian-owned, but leased to a London-based travel company. She is 575 feet long and over 20,000 tons, with a top service speed of 20 knots. The passengers were from a broad range of origins—about 50-percent British, 20-percent American, 20-percent German, 10-percent Australian and New Zealanders. Most of the officers (including the captain) and crew were Russian."

Henry Capasso and Margaret Fico Capasso (see '40) spent two weeks in Italy and Sicily in April. Henry is president of the Greater Providence Retired Teachers Association. "Retirement is great and busy," they write.

Leonard R. Carpenter, Englewood, Fla., reports: "Glad to hear Dave Purdie will be at the 50th. I hope to be there to see him again for the first time in 50 years."

Donald J. Eccleston notes: "We went on a Caribbean cruise last February and met Don Capron in Fort Lauderdale. He gave us a fine tour of the city. We still love Lawrence, Kans.: It is much like a New England town, lots of trees and, believe it or not, hills."

Irving N. Esposito reports: "Janet and I are living by the ocean in Westport, Mass. (since 1976). We garden, fight against nukes of all kinds, and for the environment, particularly for our beautiful Westport River. We are knee deep in local politics and town affairs. We have two children: Ann, 25, A.B., Smith College, now an undergraduate again at the University of Washington in graphic design; and Richard, 19, in computer programming and working for the Bank of Boston."

The Rev. Wilbur E. Hogg, Albany, N.Y., wrote: "Another retirement is hardly news for the class, but plans for it are a momentary preoccupation with me. The date is Sept. 1, and I approach it with mixed emotions. My expectation is to return to Portland, Maine, where I spent twenty-one years of ministry, the longest period of residency of my life. There are enough chores there awaiting, both in church and community, to keep me quite as occupied as I wish to be and still leave a little time for travel."

Mauzy Kusnitz, Fall River, Mass., notes: "No changes for me—still as ac-

tive as ever."

Ed Rich (The Bean Hill Whittler), Lebanon, Conn., reports: "I am supposed to be retired—but I am just tired! The little carving biz (started as a hobby) is really booming this year: Seventeen orders on hand including four for over \$500, one for over \$1,000 and two for over \$2,000. Now have two to four helpers and currently scheduled solid."

Dr. Samuel H. Rubin retired as dean and provost, New York Medical College, in 1983. He is now director of the New York Medical College Institute on Human Values and Medical Ethics, in New York City.

Eunice Chappell Stearn wrote the following last spring: "Who ever said retirement was not hectic? I am now chairing an outdoor art show—150 artists—to be on the Rockville Centre, N.Y., streets in June. We have artists coming from Minnesota, all the New England states, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, even Georgia! So far I have been to 110 countries and would like to add to the number, but I keep returning to favorite places. This fall I will take an art tour to northern Italy. This summer, painting on Cape Cod. A credit union convention in July in Washington. Another volunteer job as Credit Committee chairman!"

39 Gertrude Levin Pullman, Dallas, Texas, reports: "We have a new granddaughter, Elyssa Hannah Benklifa. She was born on July 25, my husband's birthday."

40 Plans for the 45th reunion of the class are well under way. The class reunion committee, consisting of President John J. McLaughry, Gus Jones, Bob Engles, Harold Pfautz, Ken Clapp, and Vic Schwarz (a recent bridegroom, by the way), has been meeting this fall and a gala program is nearing completion. Following the successful "Campus Walk" format of the 40th, the reunion begins with cocktails and a class dinner at the Providence Art Club on Friday evening, May 24, before the Campus Dance. Saturday's program is made up of something for everyone—forums, buffet lunch, golf, tennis, Alumni Field Day, the reunion dinner, the Pops, and all the fixings. The fact that Memorial Day falls on reunion and Commencement weekend may enlarge the Sunday program since more people may want to stay over. Details to follow! Make your plans early. A big turnout is expected and we'll keep you posted.

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Capasso (see '38) spent two weeks in Italy and Sicily last April. Margaret is legislative co-chairman of the Greater Providence Retired Teachers Association. The Capassos write: "Retirement is great and busy!"

Forbes Mann, North Palm Beach, Fla., writes: "Retired—love it."

William M. Silsbee, Killen, Ala., notes: "Retired in March 1984. Now have time for grandchildren (7), tennis, and travel."

Bob Sweeney and his wife, Roma, of Palm Coast, Fla., are fleeing the U.S. for the remainder of the year to her birthplace in Calcutta, India, for a family/friends visit. They're also going for some one-week stays with friends at American embassies in New Delhi and Kuala Lumpur.

41 *Robert F. Grabb*, Edina, Minn., writes that he "re-retired" last June, this time as associate dean of the University of Minnesota Law School.

Dorothy Nelson McClelland, Alexandria, Va., reports the marriage of her daughter, *Katherine McClelland* (see '77), to David Karen last June.

42 *Leo Dunn*, senior partner in the Boston law firm of Bar-ron & Stadfeld, was recently named a vice president of the Boston University General Alumni Association. A 1949 graduate of the university's School of Law, he has served on a number of university alumni boards and committees. He is the recipient of the law school's Silver Shingle Award for distinguished public service. A member of the Boston and Massachusetts bar associations, he has also been active in the community.

Edith M.L. Herrmann, Elizabeth, N.J., reports: "In addition to my professional responsibilities at the Hillside (N.J.) Public Library, I am now in charge of arranging art exhibits in the library's meeting room. During August and September, I attended a seminar series on automation given for libraries of Union County. My aged father and I live in Elizabeth near my work, and we belong to Second Presbyterian Church in the town."

43 Class officers are continuing the regional open board meetings, which have been successful in getting to see classmates who have not made the trek to the campus in recent years. In September, the officers met at the home of *Carol Taylor Carlisle* in Simsbury, Conn. *Laurel*

Raymond Hoffmann, *Dorothy MacLennan*, and *Harriet Sturdevant Haumann* joined them for a buffet lunch. Harriet was elected to fill the unexpired term of treasurer, created by a resignation. Dorothy was appointed senior class officer. The next regional meeting was to be on Dec. 1, at the home of *Claire Cohen Cath* in Arlington, Mass. Then comes a get-together on a Saturday in April at the home of *June Moss Handler*, 280 Prospect Ave., Hackensack, N.J. On reunion-weekend Saturday (May 25), our class will hold a luncheon in Providence.

Jay H. Rossbach, Jr., reports: "I'm retired. Life is beautiful in Palm Beach, Fla. Am enjoying golf, tennis, croquet. Wife designs and works, I play. Great arrangement."

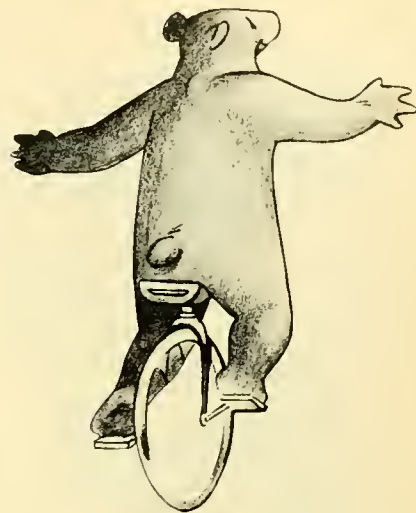
44 *Stanley G. Goldsmith* writes: "I am the mayor of our town, Bay Harbor Islands, Fla. In a recently published book, *Safe Places for the 80's*, the town of Bay Harbor Islands was one of ten listed in its category across the entire U.S.—the only one in Florida."

Lois Dwight McDaniel reports that she now has four grandsons with the birth of twins last April 9. Timothy Dwight McDaniel and Andrew Hall McDaniel join their brothers, Scott Winslow and Alexander Donald McDaniel, in Oberlin, Ohio, where their father is the director of security for Oberlin College. Lois reports her other four children have all graduated from college and in pursuit of careers in teaching, personal services, and TV producing, and Steven is in the final year of his M.B.A. at William and Mary. Lois and Bill (Harvard '47) live in Virginia Beach, Va., where she teaches special education for the city of Norfolk.

45 *Irene Pretzer Pigman*, Edgewater, Md., sends the following news: "Semi-retirement is great. I am sailing, gardening, and teaching college physics and chemistry to prisoners. Natalie, 16, is still at home. Have one granddaughter."

46 *Stella Hughes Julian's* son, *Michael* '86, is spending his junior year studying in Germany under a Brown-sponsored program. She lives in Rumford, R.I.

Barbara Martin Leonard, Providence, a trustee of Brown, is, along with two other members of the Brown Corporation, a member of the Committee of 200, a group of women en-



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trepreneurs and senior managers.

Bunny Cohan Meyer recently passed the state examination for licensure as a real estate saleswoman and has joined Merrill Lynch Realty in Miami. She will continue to serve as chairman of NASP for Dade and Broward Counties in addition to serving on the board of the Visiting Nurse Association of Dade County (a United Way Agency) and the arts council of the Florida International University Foundation.

47 *J.W. Riker, Jr.*, Bristol, R.I., accompanied his wife, Mary Lou Riker, recipient of the English Speaking Union's (Newport Branch) annual fellowship, to London last summer. She was awarded \$2,000 and spent six-and-a-half weeks studying twentieth-century British literature at the University of London. They were accompanied by their 9-year-old son, J.W. Riker III. Joseph Riker is president of J.W. Riker Real Estate in Providence. Mary Lou teaches English at Middletown High School. She is co-facilitator of Project Prism, the program for gifted and talented students.

48 *Ann Clarke Palmer*, Madison, Wis., reports the birth of her grandson, Abraham Clarke Sorber. His parents are *Rosalind Palmer Sorber* '74 and *David Sorber* '74.

Moses Sparks, Jr., Lancaster, Pa., writes: "After twenty-seven years at the Technical Center of Armstrong World Industries, I retired as a senior research scientist on Feb. 1. I received the company president's Technical Center Innovation Award during 1983 and hold six patents. Since retirement, my interests are centered on shortwave radio listening and some travel."

Patricia Clarke Westbrook, Middletown, Conn., has been appointed health sciences librarian at Millford (Conn.) Hospital. She is a member of the Connecticut Association of Health Science Libraries and had previously served in library management positions with the Meriden-Wallingford Hospital since 1976. Her career also includes service with the South Windsor Public Library.

49 *Richard G. Horton* has retired from J.P. Stevens, the textile manufacturer, and moved from New York to Sun City West, Arizona.

Henny Wenkart was listed as "project philosopher" for "On Television: The Violence Factor," a recent documentary on public television.

50 *Jay Barry*, Warren, R.I., has been elected president of the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame. He had served as secretary of the group since its creation in 1970.

Jaye Jernigan Fallar has been elected a vice president of the Bank of New York. She is group head in the Custom Banking Department at the Fifth Avenue office in Manhattan, having joined the bank in 1975. Jaye lives in Mamaroneck, N.Y., with her husband, George, and three children.

R. Bruce MacLeod, Bristol, R.I., writes: "I recently accepted the position of vice president for engineering with the Talt-Peirce/Suplma Machine Co., Inc., of Cumberland, R.I., and Remscheid, Germany."

Howard K. Page and *Nancy Reynolds Fox* (see '55) were married on July 7 at the "Bell Tower" in Dassel, Minn. They are living in Wayzata, Minn.

Roger F. Young, Cleveland, has been promoted to vice president-administration at the Lincoln Electric Company in Cleveland. His new responsibilities place him in direct charge of all general office functions, including accounting, purchasing, ordering, traffic, credit, data processing, and security. He joined Lincoln in the credit department in 1950.

51 *John Carpender* has been named president of Warren Pfaff, Inc., a New York City advertising agency. John was an account supervisor at Grey and a group management supervisor at both Carl Ally and Ogilvy and Mather. Immediately before joining Pfaff, he was senior vice president and advertising director at Carravatt Communications in New York.

Margaret Conant Michael, Louisville, Ky., is a trustee of Brown and a member of the Committee of 200, a group of women entrepreneurs and senior managers.

52 *Robert D. Harrington*, Wyomissing, Pa., has been promoted to superintendent of maintenance at Carpenter Technology Corporation in Reading, Pa. He was previously assistant to the superintendent of maintenance. Robert joined Carpenter last January, after more than thirty years in the steel manufacturing industry. Carpenter is a leading producer, fabricator, and distributor of specialty metals.

Margaret M. Jacoby, Pawtucket, R.I., notes: "I was successful in photographing last May's 91-percent eclipse of the

sun from the Community College of Rhode Island's observatory. I visited Alaska and successfully photographed the midnight sun from above the Arctic Circle." She is professor of astronomy/physics at CCRI and acting director of the observatory.

53 *C. Edward Lukens*, Wyndmoor, Pa., has joined Midlantic National Bank/South as assistant vice president and commercial loan officer. He was previously associated with United Jersey Bank and the Philadelphia National Bank.

V. Lee Norwood, Mercer Island, Wash., was recently elected chairman of the Salvation Army's Seattle Harbor Light Alcoholic Treatment Center's Advisory Council.

54 In the October issue, we reported that *George Morfogen* is associate producer of Peter Bogdanovich's new film, *Mask*, due for release in December. George writes to report that the film is now set for March distribution.

55 May, 1985—our 30th reunion! Your reunion committee has been meeting since early spring, and we have worked out a super weekend, Wednesday, May 22 through Monday, May 27 (come for all or any part).

Wednesday, May 22—dinner at *Ted* and *Paula Barrow's* house co-chaired with *Shirley Erwin*; *Thursday, May 23*—dinner at Clark Cooke House in Newport; *Friday, May 24*—afternoon golf or tennis with registration in Bigelow Lounge; cocktails and dinner at List Art Building, followed by Campus Dance and a post-Campus Dance party; *Saturday, May 25*—continental breakfast, Pembroke alumnae breakfast, champagne brunch, and class meeting and picture at Olney-Margolies Athletic Center, morning and afternoon forums, cocktails and class dinner at the Faculty Club, Pops Concert and post-Pops Concert party; *Sunday, May 26*—clambake at noon; and *Monday, May 27*—Commencement.

A class letter will be mailed in January with finalized plans and full details. Since 1980 we have had mini-reunions at every Commencement. We are sure there will be a super turnout for our Official 30th!

Nancy Reynolds Fox and *Howard K. Page* '50 were married on July 7 at the "Bell Tower" in Dassel, Minn. Nancy is employed as a psychologist for the

Minneapolis Board of Education, and they are living in Wayzata, Minn.

56 *Rosalie Greenberg Goldman*, Newport, R.I., writes: "I have a new job—gifted-resource teacher at the elementary level for the Portsmouth (R.I.) School Department." She had taught English in the Portsmouth system for eighteen years.

Dr. Harold J. Sutphen, Norfolk, Va., reports: "Spent most of last summer in charge of the sail training yacht assigned to my NROTC unit. We traveled over 5,000 miles from Norfolk to Lake Ontario and back via the St. Lawrence River. We participated in tall ships rendezvous and races in Halifax and Quebec and raced with a tall ships fleet on Lake Ontario. Our Rochester visit permitted a few hours with *Terry Newell* before he left for a vacation on Nantucket."

58 *B.J. Becker Adams* and a friend have established a statewide bed and breakfast registry in Annapolis, Md. With an investment of \$50 apiece for the incorporation fee, they were in business, according to an article in the *Annapolitan*. "We have never gone out looking for host homes," they remarked. "People come to us and ask to be considered for the registry." In two years, the number of host homes and yachts on their registry has grown to nearly 200 in forty-seven communities covering the entire state. Accommodations include everything from yachts to inns, from country estates to watermen's cottages, from farmhouses to city townhouses, from contemporary waterfront homes to eighteenth-century residences in Annapolis' historic district.

Robert J. Lawton, Farmington, Conn., reports: "After completing twenty-five years with the Singer Company's Consumer Products Division, all of the period spent overseas in eight widely diverse geographical locations, I made a change to the Otis Elevator Company and was assigned to the Philippines last January. I am president of the Otis operations, which include an escalator manufacturing plant. We export escalators to other Asian countries."

Dr. Alan S. Rosenberg, Great Neck, N.Y., is continuing his cardiology practice in Roslyn, N.Y. He has been appointed clinical associate professor of medicine at Cornell Medical School. His daughter, Jill, is to graduate in June from Tufts, and his son, David, is

a sophomore at the University of Michigan.

59 *Daniel B. Beresford*, Indianapolis, writes: "Lydia Louise, born on July 5, tickled her three brothers pink."

David L. Brodsky, Providence, writes: "My wife, Carolyn, and I are chairing the Parents Program for the Brown Fund. After a great 25th reunion experience, we continue to enjoy meeting and working with many old friends in helping the University. Our daughters, *Anne '85* and *Jane '88*, are both having a positive Brown experience. We are excited about the response from so many parents around the country in their financial support for Brown."

Frances Gibson Duckett is in the Peace Corps in Kingston, Jamaica.

Dr. Clark A. Sammartino, North Kingstown, R.I., has been reappointed by Governor Garrahy to the Rhode Island Health, Educational, and Building Corporation. He has served as its chairman for ten years.

60 *Robert A. Brown*, Mattapoisett, Mass., received a promotion to the position of engineering manager, technical research department, of the Titleist Golf Division of the Acushnet Company in New Bedford, Mass. He is continuing to develop new golf balls and industrial robots.

Bruce A. Homeyer reports: "Have moved back to Charlotte, N.C., with DuPont and looking forward to again living in North Carolina. Saw *Bill Hayes '59* on the people mover in the Atlanta airport recently."

Dr. Robert E. Nadeau and *Betsy Tillinghast Nadeau '61*, Rochester, N.Y., write: "The six Nadeaus are alive, well, and thriving in Rochester. *Lisa* (see '83) works in New York City, and *Dana '85* is captain of the women's ski team. *Rob* and *Jen*, 'classes of 1996 and 1998,' are coming along well."

Greta Schipper Reed, Tulsa, Okla., is now director of United Ministry at the University of Tulsa. Her son, Jonathan, is a junior in high school.

Ronald H. Tschudy, East Jordan, Mich., reports: "My wife, Cynthia, and I have been making and selling slab-built pottery for about five years, mostly at fairs near our home (a work-in-progress) in northwest lower Michigan. Our first addition, *Jake*, is 4."

Fred A. Windover has been elected vice president-general counsel of the Sprague Electric Company in Lexing-



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ton, Mass. He will be located at the company's new world headquarters there. In his new position, he will become the worldwide chief legal officer of the company. Fred joined the company in 1967 as an attorney in the legal department. He and his wife, Joan, have four children, Fred, Caleb, Tucker, and Hannah. They live in Concord, Mass.

61 *Betsy Tillinghast Nadeau* and *Dr. Robert Nadeau '60*, are "alive, well, and thriving" in Rochester, N.Y. *Lisa* (see '83) is working in New York City, and *Dana '85* is captain of the women's ski team at Brown. Rob and Jen, "classes of 1996 and 1998," are coming along well.

Andy Penz has been advanced to the rank of fellow in the Society for Information Display for "his experimental, theoretical, and tutorial contributions to liquid crystal display technology." Andy is manager of the Storage Technology Branch of Texas Instruments' Central Research Laboratories in Dallas. He will be a guest lecturer at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Liquid Crystal Workshop and continue to teach part of a UCLA short course on flat panel displays. Recently he "retired" after a decade of service to the Brown Club of North Texas as schools chairman, secretary, and president.

62 *Dr. Susan Katz*, Portland, Oreg., writes: "I finished my residency in pediatrics in July and am now employed as a pediatrician in Oregon and a child psychiatry fellow at Oregon Health Sciences University. My son, Dan, is 16, and daughter, Maya, is 13."

Lillian S. Robinson is the first distinguished professor to occupy Albright College's newly endowed chair in the humanities. A former Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellow, she comes to Albright (in Reading, Pa.) from the Center for Research on Women at Stanford University. She was a Mellon Visiting Scholar at Wellesley College and held a similar distinction at the University of Tulsa.

63 *W. Thomas Generous, Jr.*, Wallingford, Conn., notes: "I was named to the Independence Foundations Chair at the Choate School in June 1983, which 'seeks to recognize teaching at its best.' That's some citation, and, of course, I'm quite proud of it. *California History*, the quarterly of the California Historical Association, is publishing my article on the

California volunteers in Utah during the Civil War."

David Richter, Columbus, Ohio, and *Karen Resnik Richter '64* have a new daughter, Teresa. She is 3 1/2 years old and was adopted from an orphanage in El Salvador. The Richters flew to El Salvador to pick up Teresa in September and spent a week in that country.

Dr. Lloyd M. Wilcox, Concord, N.H., has been appointed to the associate staff of Concord Hospital with privileges in ophthalmology. He completed his residency at New York University-Bellevue Medical Center in New York City and also completed a fellowship at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and Moorfields Eye Hospital in London.

Jon W. Zeder, Miami, reports: "My wife and I are proud to announce the birth of our third child, Kara Woodbridge, on Oct. 3."

64 *Bruce W. Bean* and his wife, Barbara, of Pasadena, Calif., announce the birth of Ashley Elizabeth on July 21. She "hopes to join the class of 2006. Her brother, Austin, will be in the class of 2004." Bruce is counsel, finance and planning, at Atlantic Richfield in Los Angeles.

Lee Eliot Berk is president of Berklee College of Music in Boston. This fall, he greeted the first students from the People's Republic of China to attend the college. More than 600 foreign students from seventy-five countries are currently enrolled at Berklee, a school known for its excellent jazz faculty. Lee is author of the ASCAP award-winning book, *Legal Protection for the Creative Musician*.

Allan M. Gittleman, East Greenwich, R.I., was recently elected a director of North American Investment Corporation in East Hartford, Conn., and of Atlantol Industries in West Warwick, R.I.

Michael L. Gradison, Indianapolis, is the executive director of the Indiana Civil Liberties Union. He is vice chairman of Indiana Repertory Theatre.

Howard B. Hile has been promoted to director of marketing at Sonat Marine, Inc., a Philadelphia subsidiary of Sonat, Inc. He joined the company in 1980 as the manager of market planning for the Gulf Coast group. In 1982, he was made manager of market planning for all Sonat Marine operations. In his new capacity, he will be responsible for marketing petroleum transportation and will assume an important role in customer relations.

Karen Resnik Richter and *David*

Richter '63, Columbus, Ohio, have a new daughter, Teresa. She is 3 1/2 years old and was adopted from an orphanage in El Salvador. The Richters flew to El Salvador to pick up Teresa in September. They spent a week in the country.

65 *Nancy L. Buc*, Washington, D.C., a Fellow of the Brown Corporation, is a member of the Committee of 200, a group of women entrepreneurs and senior managers. She is a resident partner in the Washington office of the New York City law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges.

Roger M. Deitz, New York City, is a member of the executive committee of the board of governors of the Ethical Culture Schools (which include the Fieldston School) in New York City.

Janice Horn Hartman, New Providence, N.J., is assisting on a part-time basis with computer instruction at Far Brook School. She is working with the sixth-grade students and the junior high. She has an extensive background in computers and mathematics, having worked with the Mitre Corporation in Massachusetts and with Bell Labs in Murray Hill, N.J., as a senior technical aide.

Mircea Manicattide, former associate director of research at Buck Consultants, Inc., in New York City, has been appointed assistant to the president. The company is one of the nation's oldest and largest employee benefit and pension consulting firms.

66 *Dr. Ann Arvin* was promoted in September to associate professor of pediatrics, with tenure, at Stanford University Medical School, where she specializes in pediatric infectious disease. She lives with her husband, Bryan Shechmeister, a criminal defense attorney, and their two children, Matthew, 3 1/2, and Timothy, 16 months, in Menlo Park, Calif.

Mark McGarrity, Andover, N.J., recently worked as a writer-in-residence at the Dover (N.J.) public schools. The author of a series of detective novels published under the pseudonym of Bartholomew Gill, he has also written several novels about modern American life.

David Miles has been elected vice president in the commercial lending area at Boston's Provident Institution for Savings. He joined the Provident in 1983 as assistant vice president.

Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft, Boston, has been named medical director of Whittier Rehabilitation Hospital in Haver-

hill, Mass. He is an instructor in family medicine at Tufts-New England Medical Center and a primary-care physician at the Boston Evening Medical School.

67 Karen Brecher Alschuler and Kenje Ogata, Boston; Irene Buchman, New York City; Pat De Cou La Mountain, Greenfield, Mass.; and Sonja Miller Loewenthal, Chapel Hill, N.C., all met in Philadelphia at Marcia Paullin's home over Labor Day weekend—not to relash *Death in Venice* but to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their ongoing friendship.

Alan S. Johnson, Dorchester, Mass., writes: "I was recently appointed undersecretary of the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I was married a year ago last May."

Fraser A. Lang is president of his own newsletter publishing firm in Reston, Va., Manisses Communications Group. "I live in Reston with my wife, Betty, and two sons, Ian Ashby, 7, and Brent Alexander, 3."

Frederick E. Rugg, Easthampton, Mass., has completed the third edition of his college guide, *Rugg's Recommendations on the Colleges*. The book is a listing of quality departments at quality colleges. Intended for high school juniors, seniors, and their parents, it is published by Whitebook Books in Easthampton.

68 Joel P. Bennett, Washington, D.C., is the author of a recently published book, *Winning Attorney's Fees from the U.S. Government*. Published by Law Journal Seminars-Press, it is described as "a must for lawyers involved in litigation against the federal bureaucracy."

Grove Burnett, Bill Hart, and Tony Lioce recently "regrouped over Coors and Cuervo in Vallecitos, N.M. Between them, they now have three kids and one on the way. The first reader to guess which guys have how many kids wins a t-shirt. We're soft as grapes, swear to God, sure's you're born," agreed the three, "in an atmosphere of frank and open exchange."

William D. Gibson, Taunton, Mass., has been promoted to assistant vice president of Citizens Bank in Providence. He joined the bank in 1977 as a credit review officer before becoming manager of the commercial credit department.

William M. Kolb has enrolled in the cooperative legal education program at the Northeastern University School of Law in Boston. He will undertake four

quarters of full-time apprenticeship at law as well as seven quarters of traditional studies.

Dr. Jerome H. Meyer, New Haven, Conn., reports: "I am practicing psychoanalysis in New Haven and am a clinical faculty member at Yale University School of Medicine. My third child, James Nathaniel, was born in June. He joins Rebecca Lynn, 6, and Michael Jacob, 4. My wife, Roz, is a clinical psychologist."

Bill Reynolds, a sportswriter for the *Providence Journal*, was awarded a top prize in the annual awards competition sponsored by the New England Associated Press News Executives Association. He won first place among entries from larger newspapers for his profile of Red Auerbach, former general manager of the Boston Celtics.

69 Cory Dean has joined the national desk of the *New York Times*.

Andrew S. Fisher ('69 A.M.) has been named vice president and general manager of WSB-TV in Atlanta. Formerly, he was news director of KCBS-TV, a CBS-owned and -operated station in Los Angeles, and served three years as news director for WAGA-TV in Atlanta. He has been associated with the broadcasting industry for fifteen years.

Kenneth A. Golding, Washington, D.C., was married this past summer. His wife's name is Patricia. "Started my own real estate development company and continue to work on the Willard Hotel in Washington."

Dr. John M. Leventhal and Beverly Hodgson (see '70), New Haven, Conn., report the birth of their second son, Daniel Hodgson Leventhal, on Aug. 30. John is an associate professor of pediatrics at Yale.

William A. Longcore has been named group financial director for Soabar, an Avery International compa-

ny based in Philadelphia. The firm is a leading international manufacturer of imprinting systems, tags, and labels. In his new position, he will be responsible for the full financial operations of the Soabar Group.

70 The class of 1970 has had a number of active and well-attended meetings and is making plans for a spectacular 15th reunion. Start thinking about ways for you to be with us on that special weekend. We'd like to get out a newsletter, so please send any interesting bits to Georgie Johnson, 312 Morris Ave., Providence 02906. See you on campus!

Dr. Patricia Rothstein Dashefsky, Potomac, Md., writes: "Having gone through every permutation and combination of full-time, part time, and no-time work as clinical psychologist, and having knocked myself out trying to balance it with wife-and-motherhood (always first on my list), I finally have found the long-sought solution to this very common conflict for many women in the '80s: RELAX! Time does indeed pass! Our youngest child just started kindergarten, and there's suddenly all this time for work without guilt, which feels nothing short of delicious! My beautiful husband, Richard, is a partner with the law firm of Gibson, Dunn, and Crutcher (and he's never let Yale or Harvard Law School go to his head). We're looking forward to the 15th reunion this spring, and so are David, 9, and Keith, 5."

Beverly J. Hodgson and Dr. John M. Leventhal (see '69), New Haven, report the birth of their second son, Daniel Hodgson Leventhal, on Aug. 30. Beverly continues to practice law, specializing in employment discrimination law.

Glenn F. Morse has been named assistant director of the Air Transport Association's regional office in New York City. He joined ATA after a twelve-year stint at Trans World Air-



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lines. He is an instrument-rated commercial pilot.

Craig Van Nostrand and *Laura Taylor*, of Rochester, N.Y., announce the birth of their first child, Elizabeth.

71 *Bryan F. Brown*, Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have become single and moved to 129 East Arrowhead Rd. I still do litigation but have moved into labor law practice. I've become a division manager and risk manager in addition to my law practice. I've also been named a director of an investment company which owns securities and mineral lands."

Dr. Edward S. Katz, Providence, notes: "After a ten-year hiatus, I am living and practicing dentistry in Providence. I am also teaching periodontics and restorative dentistry in the graduate program at Harvard Dental School. It's nice to be back in New England."

Charles O. Monk II, Baltimore, writes: "I was appointed deputy attorney general of Maryland on June 1—assuming all responsibility for law enforcement by the office. In addition, Linda and I had our second child, a boy—Charles O. Monk III—on April 24."

Michael C. Plansky has been elected a partner in the accounting firm of Peat Marwick. He will serve as an audit partner in the firm's New York City office. He serves as adjunct associate professor at the NYU Graduate School of Business Administration, where he received his M.B.A.

Shaw T. Tao, Hong Kong, writes: "Maria Sze Tao and I are pleased to announce the birth of Ian T. Tao on Aug. 29 in Hong Kong. I am now running the advisory and deal-making operations of First Chicago China Services Company, as its president. The firm is based in Hong Kong, Chicago, and Beijing."

Robert A. Thorley writes: "I am plant controller at Corning Medical's Medfield, Mass., plant. My wife, Pam, and I live in South Walpole with our three daughters, Beth, 6, Kate, 4, and Sarah, 2."

72 *Denise M. Duensing* moved to Atlanta on March 1, because of a promotion with AT&T Communications. She is an account executive.

Kaye Blatman Ferriter, C.P.A., has been elected partner at Coopers & Lybrand in Boston, the consulting, tax, and accounting firm. Employed at Coopers since 1975, she practices law in

the firm's tax department. She and her husband, *Richard*, live in Belmont, Mass.

Noel P. Greis was invited to address the International Symposium on Forecasting held last summer at the London School of Economics. She reported on her original work at Bell Laboratories in New Jersey dealing with "forecasting of churn in special telecommunications."

Danette Jones was recently appointed special assistant for minority business development to Massachusetts Secretary of Administration and Finance Frank Keefe. She will be responsible for monitoring the state's commitment that at least 5 percent of contracts for supplies and services and 10 percent in construction contracts be allotted to minority firms. Before joining the governor's staff, she served as director of public affairs for the Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce. She lives in Boston with her husband and two children.

Lawrence A. Jones, Mercersburg, Pa., reports: "I am school minister at Mercersburg Academy and also chairman of the religion department. On the faculty with me are *Dan Kunkle* '73, chairman of the math department, and *Robert and Elizabeth Ruedisueli George* (both '73). On Sept. 23, I baptized Dan's two daughters, Isabel, 2, and Emily, 6 months, in the academy chapel."

Dr. Jerome B. Zeldis ('72 Sc.M.), Levittown, N.Y., has been named one of the winners of the first Pfizer Postdoctoral Fellowship Awards, a nationwide competition among physician scientists seeking entry-level research funding. He will conduct his research at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. The hospital will receive \$30,000 for each of the next three years to support Jerry's study dealing with the molecular biology of hepatitis and liver cancer.

73 *Bob Almon* and *Mariana Hogan Almon* (see '76) announce the birth of Jessica Kathryn Almon on May 2. "We've also moved from Manhattan to Michigan. Bob has taken a position as vice president of borrowings for General Motors Acceptance Corporation. We'd love to hear from fellow Brunonians in the Detroit/Ann Arbor area (and elsewhere). Our new address: 753 Grand Marais, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich. 48230."

Dr. Barbara L. Brown, Atlanta, reports: "I am married to Dr. Arthur W. English. We both teach in the anatomy

department at the Emory University School of Medicine. We have a lovely daughter, *Alison Louise English*, born Sept. 14, 1983."

Brian B. Burns has been elected corporate vice president and group executive in charge of W.R. Grace & Co.'s Business Economics Group. He joined Grace in 1975 as a financial analyst in the Administrative Controls Division. Most recently, he served as assistant to the president of Grace. He lives in New York City.

Peter J. Dufee writes: "My wife, Sheila, and I became the proud parents of our first child, Thomas Patrick, on St. Patrick's Day, 1984. We are now living on Westcott Road in North Scituate, R.I. Our telephone number is (401) 647-5225, and we'd love to hear from old classmates!"

James H. Hahn reports: "I am a partner in the law firm of Tillinghast, Collins & Graham in Providence, where I live with my wife, Dana, and our two children, James, 2, and Abigail, 4 months."

Robert A. Pollard was married to Diane Rivers in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 4. After working seven years at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, Bob entered the foreign service in June. His first post will be London, where the newlyweds traveled in October. Bob's revised dissertation manuscript will be published next year by Columbia University Press.

Karen Stone and her husband, Paul Zipkin, announce the birth of their son, Joseph Robert Zipkin, on Sept. 11. Karen is on maternity leave from her position as manager of executive development for Macy's New York. Paul is a tenured professor of operations research at the Columbia University Graduate School of Business.

74 *Susan Mazonson* has been appointed director of national marketing at Page America Group, Inc., in Palm City, Fla. Her responsibilities will include developing and implementing national marketing plans and programs marking the development of Page America as a network company. She was previously manager of market/business planning for GTE Communications Systems.

Rosalind Palmer and *David Sorber* are the parents of Abraham Clarke Sorber. Abraham's grandmother is *Ann Clarke Palmer* '48.

John Ryan, Buffalo, N.Y., writes: "Scott Sammis, James Malgieri, Christopher Logan, and I would like to know the whereabouts of Brian D. Clark."

Judith L. Sanford has been named assistant dean of academic affairs at Bunker Hill Community College in Boston. Prior to accepting this position, she was assistant dean of academic affairs at Pine Manor College, where her responsibilities included coordinating the academic advising program. She was previously employed at several other area colleges.

Jamie Stecher reports: "In April, I formed a new law firm called Stecher, Jaglom & Prutzman. We are located at 875 Third Avenue in New York City and we specialize in corporate litigation and counseling."

Robert (Ty) White and Annette M. Breingan, Fremont, Calif., write: "Ty is now a staff scientist at California Biotechnology, Inc., in Mountain View, Calif. Annette is the software group leader at RESONEX, Inc., a start-up company in Sunnyvale, Calif., which is developing a new magnetic resonance imaging system."

Marcia Yudkin has returned from a year spent working at Foreign Languages Press in Beijing, China, and is now speaking and writing about China. She can be contacted at Box 312, Northampton, Mass. 01061 or (413) 268-7772.

75 Paul Batty, New York City, has been promoted to assistant operations manager, computer services, of the New York City Office of Management and Budget, and is also enrolled in the economics Ph.D. program at New York University.

Dr. Michael Berman and Dr. Wendy Davis report from Cleveland that they are nearing completion of their residencies in dermatology and pediatrics, respectively. "Although life on the North Coast has been enjoyable, we are looking forward to moving back East."

Richard Bookman received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in May. He will be a NATO Fellow in Basel, Switzerland, for two years. His wife is Milica Zarkovic Bookman, an assistant professor of economics at St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia. They have a daughter, Karla.

Edward A. Frongillo, Jr., Brooktondale, N.Y., writes that he is a data analyst for the Division of Nutritional Sciences at Cornell and that his "home has been taken over by an infant son named Dominic Edward." Ed remains active managing and playing for a senior men's amateur soccer team, coaching a youth team, and now coaching a women's club team.

Thomas W. Geyer, Roanoke, Va., has been promoted to manager of fiber measurements development at HTEOPD, located in Roanoke.

Dr. Bruce M. Goldstein and Amy Maurer Goldstein '76, Gardner, Mass., note: "We are delighted to announce the birth of our son, Evan Daniel, on June 25."

James L. Kainen, New York City, tells us: "I'm an assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of New York in the criminal division. Before that, I spent a year in private practice in New York and three years teaching at Brown as an assistant professor in the Center for Law and Liberal Education. My research at Brown was published as 'Nineteenth Century Interpretations of the Federal Contract Clause: The Transformation from Vested to Substantive Rights Against the State,' Buffalo Law Review 381 (1982). Friends and former students can reach me at my home in Manhattan or at the U.S. Attorney's Office."

Dr. Frederick Littleton and Terry Ipacs Littleton report: "We have a new daughter! Kristin was born June 13, joining Matthew (born in June 1981), who alternates between proud big brother and jealous sibling. Fred is still in private practice in Kilmarnock, Va., but we have moved. Our new address is: Route 1, Box 717-B, White Stone, Va. 22578."

Gail E. McCann, Cranston, R.I., became a partner in the Providence law firm of Edwards and Angell in July.

Rhonda Port, Providence, "having found some time to study and pass exams between Brown Fund phonathons," was inducted as an associate of the Casualty Actuarial Society in May. She is employed as an actuarial associate at Metropolitan Property & Liability Insurance Company in Warwick, R.I.

Dr. Cheryl Soled Reid, Baltimore, writes: "This is my last year as a fellow at Johns Hopkins. Next year (if I find a job!) I hope to practice genetics in the New York area. My patient spouse and I are tired of living 175 miles apart!"

Philip R. Thrift is a member of the technical staff of the Computer Science Laboratory at Texas Instruments, Inc., in Dallas.

Ambrose A. Verdibello, Jr., Millbrook, N.Y., received an M.S. in computer science from Union College last spring.

76 Mariana Hogan Almon and Bob Almon (see '73) tell us: "We would like to announce the birth of Jessica Kathryn Almon on May 2. We've also moved from Man-

hattan to Michigan. I'm on a sabbatical of sorts. After five years as a criminal trial lawyer in New York City, I needed a break. Jessica is providing me with tons of enjoyment and lots of challenges. We'd love to hear from fellow Brunonians in the Detroit/Ann Arbor area (and elsewhere). Our new address: 753 Grand Marais, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich. 48230."

Catherine A. Brady married David M. Fernandez on Aug. 18 in West Hartford, Conn. A number of Brown graduates were in attendance. David is president of Classic Funded Risk Services, Inc. in New York City, and Catherine is an account executive at Parnel Agency, Inc. They live in Port Washington, N.Y.

Richard H. Burrows notes: "I am now working at Denison University as men's swimming coach and director of intramurals and recreation. Friends can reach me c/o the Athletic Department, Denison University, Granville, Ohio 43023."

Lisa C. Fancher, Austin, Texas, is practicing law with Graves, Dougherty, Hearon, and Moody in Austin.

Amy Maurer Goldstein and Dr. Bruce M. Goldstein '75, Gardner, Mass., announce the birth of their son, Evan Daniel, on June 25.

Richard W. Halpern, Woonsocket, R.I., reports: "I am a marketing communications specialist at Data General Corporation within a new unit, DG DIRECT, a direct-response marketing channel marketing computer supplies, portable and personal computers, hardware and furniture—through the mail. I love it. I write and produce catalogues and promotional material. My wife, Tobi, has successfully switched fields from school teaching to becoming the office automation specialist at Monet, Inc., a jewelry subsidiary of General Mills, Inc. Unfortunately she works in an IBM-M.I.S. department. I'm trying to get her to switch, and work with a better price/performance computer firm."

Elizabeth Inglis was married in September 1982 to musician Don Salmon. She is a modern dancer and has a massage therapy practice in New York City. She is now living at 145 2nd Ave. #25, New York 10003. Phone: (212) 254-0590. "Hello to old friends! Please get in touch."

Dr. Wendy Shaw Jacoby, Waban, Mass., notes: "In August 1983, we had our first child, Melissa Amy. I am now completing my training as chief resident in dermatology at Tufts and Boston University. My husband, Steven, is

finishing a cardiology fellowship at Massachusetts General Hospital."

Wilfrid R. Koponen reports: "I have left my marketing research career in New York City, after eight years, and am now a full-time first-year student at Yale University Divinity School in their three-year M.Div. program."

Joceline Lemaire, Nashville, Tenn., has begun graduate study at Scarritt College in Nashville as a Presidential Scholar of the institution. She is pursuing the master of arts degree in Christian education. A former co-director of Clergy and Laity Concerned in Nashville and now a part-time consultant to that group, she and her husband, John Lozier, a family advocate with Family and Children's Services, are the parents of a 21-month-old daughter, Catherine.

Ellen B. Potash writes that "I was married to Martin Arrick on April 1 in Amherst, Mass. Several classmates attended the wedding. Martin and I live at 585 West End Ave., New York, N.Y. 10024."

Gary Valerio, Mount Sunapee, N.H., is district sales manager, northern New England, for CRS Food Marketing, Inc., an Avon, Mass., food service brokerage firm. Gary, his wife, Karen, and 6-year-old son, Matthew, also own a restaurant in Mount Sunapee and welcome all who come up north to look them up when traveling through. P.O. Box 161, Mount Sunapee 03772.

James Wholey is an attorney with the Washington office of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker and lives at 950 25th St. NW, #203N, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Rosemarie Sullivan Zins, Lincoln, R.I., has been appointed director of development at the Community College of Rhode Island. Since 1981, she had served as director of the Rhode Island Center for Community Education, located at CCRI's Flanagan campus. As director of the facility, she was responsible for networking projects. She is a candidate for an M.B.A. at the University of Rhode Island.

77 *Dr. Suzanne Gatling* writes: "I am practicing general internal medicine at the Riverside Clinic, Jacksonville, Fla. I would love to hear from my classmates at 2740 Riverside, Apt. 7, Jacksonville 32205."

Jo Hannafin reports: "I'm in my final year of a six-year M.D.-Ph.D. program at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and am looking forward to graduating this year. I'm still rowing competitively and recently finished sec-

ond in the double sculls event at the Lightweight World Championships which were held in Montreal in August. My husband, John P. Brisson (also a rower!), and I are living at 100 Pelham Rd., 6-E, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10805."

Barbara "Betts" Howes, Boston, Mass., tells us: "Graduated from Boston College Law School after three quick years. Spent last spring coaching novice girls at Noble & Greenough School in Dedham after law classes in the morning. Moved to Boston and started work at Hutchins & Wheeler. Love walking to work, exciting new job—happy, happy, etc., etc."

Robert Kaplan writes: "Jean and I have recently welcomed Leah Ellen into the world. She is healthy and beautiful. Her older sister, Anna, is taking it well, all 18 months of her. We are all alive and thriving in Buffalo, N.Y."

Diane Krejsa sends "a news update from Manhattan: Peter B. Levy and I were married on Aug. 19 at St. Paul's Chapel at Columbia University. Peter is an adjunct history professor at Rutgers University-Newark and is working on his Ph.D. from Columbia. *Ileen Gilbert* and *Lauren Ressler Rublin* were in the wedding party. A number of Brown alumni attended the wedding. After a wonderful two weeks in France, I'm back to prosecuting heroin dealers at the Manhattan D.A.'s office, while Peter pushes forward with chapter three of his dissertation."

Katherine McClelland recently married David Karen. She is teaching at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pa. Her mother is *Dorothy Nelson McClelland* '41.

Alan B. Osofsky and his wife, Dierdre Stall (Pennsylvania '79), are the parents of their second child, Dean Simon, born on Oct. 10.

Christopher P. Rauber, San Francisco, notes: "I recently joined Potlatch Corporation, a forest products company based in San Francisco, as corporate publications writer and assistant editor of *The Potlatch Story* magazine. My wife, Kim Perry Williams, is a senior financial analyst for the Pacific Stock Exchange."

Allen Schauffler writes: "I have just completed a move from my native and beloved Portland, Oreg., to San Francisco, where I am enrolled in a master's program in broadcast communication arts. After seven years as a full-time bartender I decided maybe it was time to get back in step. The program and the professors are exciting and talented, and I find it exhilarating to be back in the academic mainstream. The future? Well, Vin Scully and Jim McKay

are getting old and if *Chris Berman* can do it, so can I. Cheers to everyone in Browntown."

78 *Tom Boyle*, who received an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago last spring, is living in New York City, where he is working for the Chemical Bank.

Steve d'Alessandro, New Haven, Conn., writes: "I am a first-year student at Yale Law School. I am also taking courses at Yale Divinity School (and serving as assistant chaplain to the Episcopal church at Yale) in preparation for ordination as a deacon. Although my schedule is even more insane than during my UCS days, I would welcome visits by classmates and near classmates alike."

David C. Hahn has recently been appointed to the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, where he will teach private studio lessons in lute as well as direct lecture-demonstrations devoted to early songs with plucked string accompaniment. He is a member of Consortium Reginae, a group based in Providence ("It's refreshing to return to the old stomping ground for our weekly rehearsals") that performs English and Italian music of the Renaissance. David is also a member of the recently-formed Boston Renaissance Ensemble, which is planning a European tour next summer.

Doug Heller served as an official interpreter, in Mandarin Chinese and French, for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee at the Summer Games in L.A. He worked at the water polo events, interpreting primarily for the People's Republic of China Team at press conferences and international meetings. Doug is now at the Graduate School of Management at UCLA, where there are about eight others from Brown in his class. New address: 11679 Montana Ave. #11, Brentwood, Calif. 90049, (213) 471-7588.

Dr. Harry Minassian earned his M.D. from Albany Medical College in 1981 and served his internship and residency at Albany Medical Center Hospital. He is associated with four other internists in a practice in Cambridge, N.Y., and in Hoosick Falls, N.Y. He and his wife, Donna, will live in Cambridge.

Nicholas W. Minot, Lansing, Mich., notes: "In September, I returned from a six-month assignment in Bolivia, where I was working as an agricultural economist for an AID-financed seed project. I am now back at Michigan

State University, writing a thesis based on my work in Bolivia."

Phil Shinn ('85 Ph.D.) sends greetings to old friends and new. "I am working for a speech-recognition-by-computer company in Los Angeles now, having just completed a doctorate in linguistics. In my spare time, I'm trying to compile a handbook of Valley phonetics—although this is trying. Please drop me a note c/o Speech Systems, Inc., 18356 Oxnard St., Tarzana, Calif. 91356 (tel: 818-881-0885), and if you're in the area, stop in. Also, I get up to San Francisco from time to time and would love to see friends from back East. Aloha. To the max."

John F. Silva, Plymouth, Mass., is an attorney associated with the New Bedford law firm of Hamel, Waxler, Allen, and Collins. He served as law clerk for several Boston law firms and was a teaching assistant at Northeastern.

James E. Warne III has been elected to the board of directors of Western Technologies, Inc., in Phoenix. He is manager of Warne Associates, an investment firm in Phoenix, and holds an M.B.A. from Harvard.

79 Dr. *Jay P. Colella*, Starke, Fla., writes: "I married Dr. Audrey L. Richards in June and now we are both working as resident physicians in northern Florida."

Alan Feibelman and *Mara Falk* were married in New York last Nov. 18. They are living in Cambridge, Mass., where he is a consultant with Temple, Barker and Sloane, Inc.

Daniel Forman sends his current address: 2919 Ordway St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.

Dr. *Alon A. Garay* reports: "I am in my second year of training in the New York Medical College orthopedic surgery residency program and thoroughly enjoying living in Manhattan. Address: 1409 2nd Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021."

Dr. *Elin Spring Kaufman* and her husband, *Nathan Kaufman* (MIT '78), had a baby daughter, *Alexandra Leigh*, on May 15. Elin and Nathan finish their postdoctoral fellowship and residency, respectively, at the Medical College of Virginia, in Richmond, next July.

Dr. *Lauren A. McDonald* was graduated from Temple University School of Medicine on May 24. She will complete her residency training in internal medicine in Dallas.

Donald K. Perry, Cranston, R.I., reports: "On Aug. 27, my wife, *Kimberlie*, gave birth to a beautiful 7-lb. bouncing baby boy named *Nicholas*

Alexander. Both mother and child are doing fine, though Kim claims that labor pains are nothing compared to nursing at 3 a.m. As for myself, being a father is the best thing that has ever happened to me. I heartily recommend it."

Charle Shaw writes: "Following three years of concrete, crowding, and grimy subways while attending law school at Columbia (along with as much travel as possible away from Morning-side and the Big Apple), I have sought a radical change of scene. I am now beginning a year as law clerk to Senior U.S. District Judge Martin Pence in Hawaii. Other members of the legal fraternity here are my old suitemate, *Glenn Grayson*, and *Brian Takahashi* '80, an associate at the firm where I worked last summer. A law school classmate who also worked here summers is *Phil Yun* '81. And on the way west I stopped in Denver and caught up with *Lino Lipinsky* (also a legal eagle) and his fiancée. Just after graduation this spring, besides attending our reunion, I also assisted at the wedding in Florida of fellow Columbia lawyer *Bob Linn*. *Doug Pratt* '80 was best man. Would be pleased to hear from (or see!) old friends at 1630 Makiki St., Apt. A304, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. Think of me as the chill of the bitter November wind sets in."

Margaret Thomas, former marketing manager for the Balfour Company in Attleboro, Mass., was named assistant to the president there in July. Prior to her position in the sports/special events division at Balfour, she served as assistant to the administrator of the Major League Baseball Commissioner's Office. She notes: "My husband, *Gil Pemberton* '56, and I are buying a home in Rumford, R.I. Our new address is 21 Derman St., Rumford 02916. (401) 438-5522."

80 *Mari L. Alschuler*, New York City, writes: "I was recently named editorial services coordinator at Hay Associates, a management consulting firm. I live in Greenwich Village. My poetry can be read in the *American Poetry Review* and *Shenandoah*."

Robert H. Blake is a candidate for an M.B.A. at Wharton Graduate School of Business of the University of Pennsylvania next May.

Bernard F. Godley, Cambridge, Mass., is "grinding through the fifth year of seven in a joint M.D.-Ph.D. program at Harvard and MIT."

Gaye Lustgarten Grossman and *Steven*

S. Grossman, New York City, write: "We'd like to announce the birth of our son, *Andrew Robert*, on June 30. We own a wholesale jewelry company in the diamond district in Manhattan. The baby and the business are growing steadily."

Jay Hickey was married to *Kathy King* last Aug. 18 in Middletown, Conn. A number of Brown alumni were in attendance. "Kathy is a surgical nurse, and I am a staff representative for the Connecticut Employers Union Independent. We will continue to live in Middletown."

Eva M. Lagergren and *John R. Woodring* (see '81) were married on May 7, 1983, in Greenwich, Conn. The wedding party included *Martha Buckley*, *Elizabeth Johnson*, *Kimberly Colella* '81, *Lawrence Carbone* '81, *Jonathan McCabe* '81, and *Susan Woodring* '84. Eva is working as an account executive with *Saatchi & Saatchi Compton, Inc.* in New York City. They are living in Port Washington, N.Y.

Kimberly Lewis, Philadelphia, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in May 1983 and is clerking for *Robert Nix, Jr.*, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. She notes: "I am looking forward to seeing old friends from Brown during our 5th reunion. I can be reached at P.O. Box 58681, Philadelphia, Pa., and at (215) 496-4652 (day). I am willing to help with planning reunion activities for our class, so if you need me, let me know."

Evan M. Marks, New York City, has been appointed vice president at *Lazard Realty*, the real estate investment banking subsidiary of the international investment house of *Lazard Frères & Co.*

Emily R. Muslin has enrolled in the cooperative legal education program at Northeastern University School of Law in Boston. During her three years in law school, she will undertake four quarters of full-time apprenticeship at law as well as academic studies.

Wally Niquette is "alive and well and living in Little Rhody. Working with a chronic population of adult schizophrenics in the East Bay area. I have interests in antique autos, restaurants, music/drama. Friends S.P., J.K., and anyone else write: 89 Wilson Ave., Rumford, R.I. 02916. Hope you are all well."

Patricia McCartney O'Connor, Hartford, Conn., comments: "I thought of writing when I married *Michael J. O'Connor* (a romance picked up from high school when we happened to both

end up in Rhode Island for a time about a year after I graduated), but did not. I thought of writing when I graduated from UConn law in May 1984 (now practicing in a Hartford firm), but did not. Now, the real news and reason for writing: I am not only a lawyer, but a mother! Caroline Anne O'Connor was born on Sept. 10. Her dad and I would be most happy to get news from any of the folks I haven't heard from or run into since Brown days."

Michael R. Ricks, Berkeley, writes: "I've left the high-pressure world of process serving and am currently in the low-pressure position of project engineer at Thermionics Laboratories, a manufacturer of ultra-high vacuum systems in Hayward, Calif. My home address has also changed: 1129 Bancroft Way, Berkeley 94702. Phone: (415) 644-1105."

Craig Waters is in his second year of law school at the University of Florida. He is working as a research assistant developing legislation to deal with domestic violence and "spouse abuse." Friends can write to 1923 N.W. 23rd Blvd. #224, Gainesville, Fla.

81 Nancy Berard, Cumberland, R.I., has been promoted to account executive at New-some & Company, the Boston public relations firm. She joined the company in February, as an account specialist. Her accounts have included General Electric Aircraft Engine Group, GE Calma, Faxtex Corporation, and Bird Incorporated.

Vasiliki M. Canotas has enrolled in the cooperative legal education program at Northeastern University School of Law in Boston.

Amy Cohen married Edward Rowland on June 24 in a garden ceremony at the home of her parents in Fairfield, Conn. Amy received an M.B.A. in marketing and finance from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business in June 1983. Formerly the financial planning manager-foreign news gathering at CBS News in New York City, she is now the business manager of the CBS News Midwest Bureau in Chicago. Ed, an alumnus of Dartmouth College ('80), holds an M.A. in Russian language and literature from Middlebury College and the Pushkin Institute in Moscow as well as an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago. He is the manager of world trade at McDonald's International in Chicago.

Barbara Goldberg and Peter Ball, New York City, were married on Aug.

12 in Beverly, Mass. Several friends from Brown attended, and Rachel Shub and Q.(Nelson) Kellogg were members of the wedding party. Peter is now in his third year at Columbia Law School, and Barbara is attending the Columbia School of Social Work.

Richard Harriman and Anne Metcalf Curtis were married on Sept. 22 in Fletcher's Landing, Maine. On Sept. 29, in New Bedford, Mass., Richard adopted Jeremy Moses Curtis and Eliza Naomi Curtis, ages 11 and 5. Many Brown alumni attended the wedding ceremony. "The newly consolidated Curtis-Harriman family then moved to Manchester, Vt., where Richard started teaching at Burr and Burton Seminary."

Marshall W. Jaffe, New Haven, Conn., writes: "I am a first-year student at the Yale School of Organization and Management. This past July, freshman-year roommate Richard Feder and I again shared close quarters on a fifteen-day camping trip around Alaska. Kudos for the whiz who wrote Brown's roommate-matching computer program!"

Nancy Levin and Bob Kipnis were married on Aug. 19 in Charlotte, N.C. The weekend of festivities was attended by many Brown alumni, including Nancy's grandfather, Maurice Bazar '19. The newlyweds are living in Durham, N.C., until next May when Bob graduates from Duke University School of Medicine, and Nancy receives her M.B.A. from UNC/Chapel Hill. Their address is 3228J Myra St., Durham 27707.

Gwendolyn Lichtor reports: "I was married to John Offerdahl on May 22, 1983, and am manager of an independent computer store in Richmond, Va. I'm enjoying domestic life with John and two big, lovable dogs, as well as the fun and challenge of keeping a small business alive and well."

Kathleen B. McKusick, Nashville, Tenn., notes: "I am still living in Nashville and find it lively and friendly. I am working as a research assistant in biochemistry while attending graduate school part-time at Vanderbilt. Would love to hear from friends at 2813 Blair Blvd., Nashville 37212."

Jonathan B. Schuler has enrolled in the cooperative legal education program at Northeastern University School of Law in Boston.

Susan Louise Sard and Peter Andrew White were married on Aug. 25 in White's Grove, N.H. Susan is a third-year student at Northeastern University School of Law. Peter is co-

chairman of the Massachusetts Citizens Party and is now a teacher in the Boston Public Schools. Several Brown alumni attended the wedding.

Brian Tagne and Betsy Lawlor '82, are POSSLO's in San Diego. They have "great tans and a cat named Bebop. The weather is great; wish we had some furniture."

John R. Woodring and Eva M. Lagergren (see '80) were married on May 7, 1983, in Greenwich, Conn. John is a linebacker with the New York Jets and works at Paine Webber in the off-season. They are living in Port Washington, N.Y.

82 Colin J. Aaron, New York City, reports: "In May, I obtained my M.A. in international affairs from Columbia University School of International Affairs. I have just started work for U.I.C., a firm specializing in political risk insurance."

Dr. Dexter L. Bacote, Charlottesville, Va., has been selected for inclusion in the 1984 edition of *Outstanding Young Men of America*. He was selected from nominations received from all over the country.

Alison Berard writes: "I am living, cooking, and painting in San Francisco; it's a different world out here, pleasantly so."

Robert G. Bing-You, Arlington, Va., notes: "I am well into my third year at George Washington University Medical School and enjoying ward life immensely, although on-call nights do cramp your social life sometimes!"

Ann Campbell and Todd Hampson '83 were married on Sept. 1 in Oxford, England. Several Brown friends were present. The couple is now living in Providence.

Janet M. Friedman, Providence, writes: "Currently I am applying to graduate school in developmental psychology. I plan to travel in the spring of 1985."

Chris Golde tells us: "After receiving an M.A. in higher education/student personnel administration from Teachers College-Columbia University, I have started a terrific job as director of student activities-campus center at Beloit College in Beloit, Wis. I would love to see friends passing through O'Hare (only two hours away). I can be reached at (608) 365-3391, extension 301 or 747."

Mark LaConte and Laurie Purcell (daughter of Marguerite Lundgren Purcell '49) were married on Sept. 15 in Concord, Mass. Peter Alpert and Helen DiBona were members of the wedding

party. Many Brown friends attended. The couple is living in Boston while Mark finishes his last year at Harvard Law School and Laurie works for a medical practice in Concord.

Betsy Lawlor and Brian Tagne '81 are POSSIQ's in San Diego. They have great tans and a cat named Bebop. "The weather is great; wish we had some furniture."

Alan T. Levenson, Columbus, Ohio, has begun a teaching fellowship for a doctorate at Ohio State University.

Jim Lutz is now living in Dallas with *Jeff Holman* and *Hilda Hsieh Holman* (both '81). Friends passing through the Dallas area should contact them at 2031 Timbergrove Cir., Dallas 75208.

Katherine B. Miller has enrolled in the cooperative legal education program at Northeastern University School of Law in Boston.

Lisa Posey received her master's degree in health administration from the University of North Carolina last May.

Laura Sadovnikoff is still working for the Citizen Exchange Council in New York City. "Now organizing programs in the travel department and running the computer. Led a group in the Soviet Union in the spring and will be leading another in March 1985."

Peggy Hammond, Warwick, R.I., was married on Aug. 18 to *Geoffrey E. Stocker*. "Am still in Rhode Island area working at a center for autistic and emotionally-disturbed youngsters. Am clinical-administrative supervisor and enjoying my work."

83 *Amy Gruber* married *Lt. Joseph Cregan* in New York City on Sept. 15. A number of Brown alumni were in attendance, and *Kim Howard* and *Madge Schwartz* were bridesmaids. Amy is a medical student at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J.

Todd Hampson and *Ann Campbell '82* were married on Sept. 1 in Oxford, England. Several Brown friends were present. The couple is living in Providence.

Susan Katz is a researcher-reporter for the health and science sections of *Newsweek* magazine. She is living in Manhattan.

Mildred McLaney, Chicago, writes that she is in law school.

Matthew A. Merzbacher, Los Angeles, notes: "I'm now working towards my Ph.D. in computer science at UCLA. Visitors are welcome—especially old roommates."

Lisa Nadeau is with Chase Manhat-

tan Bank in New York City.

Elizabeth Harris Sagaser was recently appointed coordinator of alumni education at Northeastern University, a combination writing-design-public relations position. *John W. Sagaser* recently was named to the *Boston College Law Review*. Both are teaching swing dance in the Curtis Ballroom at the Boston Center for Adult Education.

Jacqueline R. Samols manages the photography studio of Sotheby's in New York City.

Elizabeth (Buffy) Stoloff and *Charles T. (Ted) Vehse* were married on July 29 in Chattanooga, Tenn. Participating in the wedding were *Jewel Bradstreet*, *John Crockett*, *Daniel Horn*, *Timothy Kay*, and *Elizabeth Agnew*. The couple is living in Chicago.

Pam Wiseman, East Greenwich, R.I., is "enrolled in a master's degree program in electrical engineering after spending a year at Texas A & M University attempting to be an Aggie!"

84 *Philip E. Baruth* is at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, studying for a master's degree in English and American literature.

Jill A. Christians writes: "To '84 alumni who come back to visit Brown: please give me a call—I've moved back to the East Side! Phone: 521-4476."

Allison Gushue has been awarded a Fulbright grant from the United States Information Agency. A financial analyst for Bankers Trust Company in New York, she will use the one-year grant to study the economic, social, and political implications of solar energy in Morocco. "Renewable energy will play an increasingly pivotal role for developing nations like Morocco," she says.

Mike Sweeney, a standout third baseman for Brown, was signed by the New York Yankees in June and assigned to the Yankees' Class A farm team in Oneonta, N.Y.

Kristyn Turaj writes: "I am living in Washington, D.C., and working as production manager for the *Washington Weekly*, a new Washington newspaper."

GS *Frank E. Toonder*, '30 Sc.M., '33 Ph.D., is enjoying retirement at 2941 Vine Ln. in Sebring, Fla. He would enjoy hearing from any of his chemistry grad school contemporaries who are still around.

Robert A. Stowe '53 Ph.D., is an associate scientist, Dow Chemical USA, Michigan Division, Midland, Mich. His duties include research and development, hydrocarbon processes, hydro-

gen/carbon monoxide synthesis, and catalyst manufacture.

Dellann Gellis Boland '64 M.A.T., Santa Monica, Calif., and her husband, *Donald*, report the birth of their daughter, *Alice*, on May 10 in Pithiviers, France. "She was delivered by Dr. Michel Odent, the internationally-famous surgeon and director of obstetrics at the Central Hospital of Pithiviers. She was in footling or complete breech position but was delivered without any medication or technological intervention. Many other women have their children in Pithiviers under Dr. Odent because the maternity unit there allows women to assume any physical position which is comfortable during the various stages of labor. Fathers can stay in private rooms together with them. Babies never stay in a separate nursery. Those interested in learning more about Dr. Odent's philosophy should read his latest books available in English. One is *Birth Reborn* (1984, Pantheon)."

Kenneth M. Pruitt '65 Ph.D. notes: "I was recently promoted to associate vice president, research at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. I continue to hold my academic appointments as professor of biochemistry and professor of biomathematics."

John J. Macisco '66 Ph.D., Scarsdale, N.Y., is a professor of sociology and serves as chairman of the research council of Fordham University. He is co-director of the population and social change seminars of Columbia University.

Andrew S. Fisher '69 A.M. (see '69).

Linda Daignault Frankel '69 M.A.T. is now Mrs. James Howell and lives at 73 Beacon St. in Boston, Mass.

Christopher Hewitt '65 A.M., '71 Ph.D., teaches in the department of sociology at the University of Maryland in Baltimore County. His book assessing the effectiveness of various counterterrorism policies will be published this winter by University Press of America.

Patricia O'Mara '71 M.A.T. is a real estate broker for Merrill Lynch Realty/Bacon and Co. (North Hills Office) in Raleigh, N.C.

Dr. Jerome B. Zeldis '72 Sc.M. (see '72).

Louise Schleimer '73 Ph.D., visiting lecturer at the University of California-Davis for the past four years, has been appointed an assistant professor of English at Washington State University in Pullman. A specialist in Renaissance and seventeenth-century continental and English literature, she also taught at St. Mary's College and at Sacramento

City College, both in California. She has done extensive research with early works at the British and Bodleian libraries in London and Oxford, England.

Dr. Howard I. Amols '74 Ph.D., Cranston, R.I., was recently promoted to associate professor of radiation medicine at Brown and was appointed chief physicist in the Department of Radiation Therapy, Rhode Island Hospital.

Robert J. Gallette '76 A.M., Avon, Conn., has joined the law department of Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company as assistant counsel. Prior to joining the firm, he was assistant director of the contract and legislative department of CIGNA Corporation. He received a law degree from the University of Connecticut.

Nancy L. Roberts '77 A.M. writes: "My book, *Dorothy Day and the Catholic Worker*, was published in mid-October by State University of New York Press. It was in some of my graduate classes at Brown that I first thought of doing a major study of Dorothy Day. I've gone on to earn another master's and a doctorate in mass communication at the University of Minnesota. I teach magazine writing, literary aspects of journalism, and history of mass communication here at the University (in Minneapolis)."

Frederick Lamster '80 Ph.D. announces his marriage to Francine Berkov. He is manager/executive development for assistant buyers at Bullock's Wilshire and Bullock's in Los Angeles.

Paul W. Munro '79 Ph.D., La Jolla, Calif., reports: "We are the ecstatic parents of a son, Joseph James, born June 5 at 7 lbs., 5 ozs., and 21 1/2 inches, with a headful of dark hair which has since turned blonde. Since arriving in La Jolla last January, we've found it beautiful and exciting. Avi is in a Ph.D. program in the sociology department of UC/San Diego, and I have a post-doctoral fellowship in the Institute for Cognitive Science, also at UCSD."

Martin McKeon '80 M.A.T., Sanford, Maine, has been appointed a social studies/English teacher in the Sanford high school.

Michael R. Muller '77 Sc.M., '80 Ph.D., is associate professor, department of mechanical and aerospace engineering, at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. He will receive the Pi Tau Sigma Gold Medal at the winter annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in December. The medal is awarded to the young engineering graduate who has

demonstrated outstanding achievement in mechanical engineering within ten years after graduation. He joined Rutgers in 1979.

Robert Risko '80 A.M. (see '78).

Alice Goldberg '81 Ph.D., Brooklyn, N.Y., has been unemployed since May 1983 and wonders "why I bothered to go to graduate school."

Ann Marie Lopes '84 A.M. has been named account services intern at Industrial Marketing Associates of Mattapoisett (Mass.), a full-service advertising agency.

Phil Shinn '84 Ph.D. (see '78).

MD Thomas R. Walek '79 M.D., Scarsdale, N.Y., writes: "I'm looking forward to the general practice of plastic surgery in a non-metropolitan area after residency at Lenox Hill."

Julius Gall '79 M.D. and Mary L. Wisniewski '79 M.D., Somers Point, N.J., write: "We are expecting our first child on February 14, 1985. Julius has a new partnership with another family practitioner, Angelo Spornagna, M.D. We are Shore Family Medicine."

OBITUARIES

Bertha Mathieu Goodwin '07, Philadelphia; Sept. 9, at the age of 99. She was active in organizations such as the New Century and Philomusian clubs. During World War II, she lectured on French and British novels. There are no survivors.

Dr. Herbert Elisha Harris '07, St. Simons Island, Ga., an orthopedic surgeon practicing in Providence for fifty years before retiring; Sept. 21, at the age of 99. Dr. Harris was a graduate of Harvard Medical School in 1911 and received an honorary doctorate from Brown in 1962. He was chief of orthopedics at Memorial Hospital in Pawtucket and at Rhode Island Hospital. He was a member of numerous medical societies. Delta Tau Delta. He was the husband of the late Lilian Winsor Harris '07. He leaves a daughter, Ruth W. Harris '41; and two sons, Walter D. Harris '35 and Herbert E. Harris, Jr., 282 Wayland Ave., Providence 02906.

Maud Tucker MacLeod '14, Providence, the widow of Norman D. MacLeod, Republican gubernatorial candidate in 1944; Sept. 27. Mrs. MacLeod assisted her husband in managing a large poultry farm in Kenyon, R.I. She was elected Tree Farmer of the Year in 1976 for her forestry work. She was an organizer of the Soldiers and Sailors Club in Providence in World War I and was a board member of the South County Visiting Nurses Association and the 4H Club. She leaves three sons, including R. Bruce MacLeod '50 and N. Douglas MacLeod, Poppasquash Road, Bristol, R.I. 02809.

Byron Lillibridge West '15, '16 Sc.M., '18 Ph.D., a retired chemical consultant; Aug. 28. He was associated for many years with the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company and was listed in *American Men of Science*. He had been both head class agent and reunion gift agent for his class, Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his son, Byron F. West '50, Box 117, Forest Grove Rd., Wycombe, Pa. 18980. He was the brother of the late Dr. Edward West '24.

Raymond Joseph Walsh '17, Jamestown, R.I.; Aug. 31. Survivors include his wife, Helen, Blueberry Lane, Jamestown 02835, and two daughters.

Dorothy Beals Brown '18, Barrington, R.I., active in Pembroke alumnae affairs for more than fifty years; Oct. 8. The recipient in 1970 of the Pembroke Alumnae Award, she was president of the Pembroke clubs in Cleveland and, later, in Pittsburgh. She was president of her class for more than forty years and was alumnae Commencement marshal in 1937-38. A former vice president of the Pembroke Alumnae Association, she was chairman of the Pembroke Alumnae Fund (1949-52) and was on the Pembroke College Advisory Committee from 1951-54. She was reunion chairman many times and was a member of the Pembroke Club of Providence. She leaves a daughter, Judith Beals Brown '52, 40 Thomas Olney Common, Providence 02904; and a son, Theodore B. Brown '50.

Hugh Robertson '19, '23 A.M., Canton, Mass., an insurance broker for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company; Sept. 8. He served in the Army during World War I. Theta Delta Chi. He leaves his wife, Margaret, 447 Chapman St., Canton, Mass. 02021; and a son, Dale Robertson '52.

Paul Rupert Gast '20, Stow, Mass., a retired biophysicist; Aug. 26. In 1922, he received a master's from New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse and in 1927 he was awarded a doctorate by Harvard University. For the next twenty years, Mr. Gast held teaching and research posts at Harvard in the fields of biophysics and forestry. He spent a year in Sweden as a Rockefeller Fellow and a year in France as a Fulbright research scholar. His wife was the late *Charlotte Mikalson Gast* '20. Survivors include his sister, Margaret J. Gast, 10 Hill St., Jefferson Shores, Buzzards Bay, Mass. 02532.

Russell Hough Emmott '22, Naples, Fla., an executive at the former Rathbun Knitting Company in Rhode Island; Oct. 1. Mr. Emmott was a former trustee of the Woonsocket Hospital and former corporator of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings. Zeta Psi. He leaves two daughters, including Jean Davis, 211 Rumstick Road, Barrington, R.I. 02806.

Esther Spear Neville '22, South Hadley, Mass.; Aug. 16. Immediate survivors are unknown.

Rosemary Carr Polleys '22, Cranston, R.I., a retired bacteriologist at Rhode Island Hospital; Sept. 9. She was a past board member of the American Association of University Women. An avid skier, she was a board member and former officer of the Rhode Island Ski Club and received its annual achievement award in 1959. Among her wide-ranging interests were history, genealogy, and yachting. Her survivors include her husband, *William V. Polleys, Jr.* '24, 55 Ferncrest Ave., Cranston 02905; and a son, *William V. Polleys III* '54.

Arthur Remsen Nelson '23, Keyport, N.J., a self-employed certified public accountant in New York City, formerly associated with the firm of Hopkins & Co.; Sept. 22. A resident of Warwick, N.Y., for twenty-five years before moving to Keyport, he was a member of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Accounting. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Joan, 500 Broad St., Keyport 07735, and a daughter. He was the brother of *Godfrey N. Nelson, Jr.* '22.

Dr. Agostino Sammartino '23, Providence, a general practitioner with a part-time specialty in obstetrics for

fifty-five years; April 26. A graduate of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1927, he was the former chief of obstetrics at St. Joseph's Hospital in Providence. Survivors include his wife, Frances, 55 Hawkins Blvd., North Providence, R.I. 02911; a daughter, *Frances* '57; and a son, *Dr. Clark Sammartino* '59.

Raymond Lowe Miller '24, Warwick, R.I., a retired clerk of the court at the Kent County Superior Court and a tax assessor for the city of Warwick from 1937 to 1959; Sept. 12. Also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he was a wing cadet with the Canadian Royal Flying Corps during World War I. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Dora, 68 Spring Garden St., Warwick 02888.

Robert Beach Hazard '25, Lynnfield, Mass., former superintendent at Turner Construction Company in Boston; Nov. 28, 1981. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, Edith, RFD #1, Box 816, East Kingston, N.H. 03827.

Frederick Morton Palmer, Jr. '25, Uxbridge, Mass., owner of Crestview Associates in Uxbridge; April 25. Survivors include his wife, Elmerta, 147 South Main St., Uxbridge 01569.

Kent Winsted Harrington Godfrey '26, Miami Beach, Fla., a retired realtor from Falls Church, Va.; July 11, 1983. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Julia, 4035 Meridian Ave., Miami Beach 33140, and a daughter.

Dr. William Frederick Storms '26, Wethersfield, Conn., a retired physician; Oct. 9. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1930. Survivors include his wife, Marion, 25 Old Smithy Ln., Wethersfield 06109.

Frank Oscar Tourtellotte '26, Morris, N.Y.; Oct. 9. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Frank Tourtellotte, R.R. 1, Box 14, Morris 13808.

Virgil Frank Nerad '28, Pompano Beach, Fla.; April 1984. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his daughter, Ms. Gina Joyce Nerad, 160 Cypress Club Dr., #635, Pompano Beach 33060.

Dr. Francis Xavier Fagan '29, Wethersfield, Conn., a consultant with the Connecticut State Department of Health; Aug. 9. There are no immediate survivors.

Florence Oldham Speakman '30, '32 A.M., Rumford, R.I., a former librarian at the Providence Public Library and a substitute school teacher; Aug. 4. Surviving is her husband, *Harry Speakman* '35, 2 Vista Dr., Rumford 02916, and a sister. Her father was *James R.D. Oldham* '97, and her mother was *Nellie Munroe Oldham* '00. Her brother was *William D.G. Oldham* '25, and her sister was *Elizabeth Oldham Holmes* '28.

Kenneth Sikes Fisher '31, Rutland, Vt., retired branch manager with General Motors Acceptance Corporation; April 28. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Nancy, 4 Park Ct., Rutland 05701. He was the brother of *Walter C. Fisher* '29.

Robert Stanley Jones '31, Lakewood, Ohio; June 23, 1983. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. R. Stanley Jones, 2743 Horseshoe Rd., Lakewood 44107.

Robert Lawrence Kinsey '32, Mentone, Ind.; Sept. 5. He served in the Army in World War II and graduated from Harvard Law School. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Louise, 108 North Franklin St., Mentone.

George Clarkson Whitney '33, Worcester, Mass., a retired trust officer at Worcester County National Bank; Sept. 16. In 1952, he received a degree at the Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University. He served in the Naval Reserve during World War II, and later was a trustee of Worcester Academy and the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, *Emily Grainger Whitney* '28, 46 Elm St., Worcester 01609; and his daughter, *Anne Whitney Norsworthy* '59. His father was *Warren A. Whitney* '05.

William Sanger Mombert '34, Lakewood, N.Y., a retired traffic manager for Weber-Knapp Company; Sept. 26. Kappa Sigma. He had been with Weber-Knapp for thirty-three years. Survivors include his wife, Muriel, 32 Lakeview Dr., Lakewood, N.Y. 14750, and two sons.

Lt. Col. Alfred Noble Kay '39, Holiday, Fla., retired assistant regional commissioner for the Internal Revenue Service in Dallas and a retired Army officer; Sept. 9. He was a former member of the Board of Directors of the Associated Alumni of Brown. Survivors

include his wife, Eileen, 7204 Lakeshore Dr., Holiday 33590, one daughter, and one son.

Leon Soloway '43, Jamaica, N.Y., an indoor tennis club proprietor and summer camp director; Sept. 19. He was the proprietor of Tennis Indoors of New York, in Woodside, and director of Camp Walt Whitman, in Pike, N.H. Survivors include his wife, Ann Ruth, 80-83 Kent St., Jamaica 11432; and a brother, Dr. *Arnold Soloway* '42.

Dr. *Gennaro Peter Michael Savastano* '45, Johnston, R.I., a dentist practicing in Providence for thirty years; Oct. 6. A graduate of the Loyola University College of Dental Surgery in Chicago, he was at one time acting director of the Samuels Dental Center for Children at Rhode Island Hospital, and director of the dental care program for mentally retarded children. He was also a clinical instructor at Tufts University Dental School. A World War II Navy veteran, he was presented the "Man of the Year" award by the Italian-American War Veterans of Rhode Island. He was dean of judges for the Miss Rhode Island, Miss Massachusetts, and Miss Connecticut National Teenager Pageants, serving in that capacity almost ten years. He leaves three sisters, including Mrs. Lena Cerbo, 1760 Atwood Ave., Providence.

Gerald Ross Pascal '48 Ph.D., Jackson, Miss., a former faculty member at the University of Tennessee and a clinical psychologist; April 5. He received his A.B. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1940 and his A.M. from Harvard in 1942. He was a fellow of the American Psychological Association. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Gerald R. Pascal, 3718 Kings Highway, Jackson 39216.

John Mapes Houston '49, Schenectady, N.Y., a retired physicist and manager of the Engineering Physics Branch at the General Electric Research and Development Center; Aug. 31. He served three years in the Air Force during World War II. After receiving his doctorate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he joined the technical staff of the GE Research Laboratory in 1955 and spent his career there. Under his direction, GE scientists made a number of innovations in physics and plasma diagnostics. He was elected a fellow in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He was the author of many technical papers and held thirty-two patents. Zeta

Psi. He is survived by his wife, Anne, 1302 Rowe Rd., Schenectady, N.Y. 12309, a daughter, and a son.

Curvin Jacob Trone, Jr. '50, Scottsdale, Ariz., president of Trone and Company, financial consultants in Scottsdale; Oct. 13. He received an M.A. from Harvard and also attended the University of Michigan Law School. After serving in various executive positions with the Whirlpool Corporation in Brazil, France, Bermuda, and Switzerland, he was chief financial officer and group vice president of Allis-Chalmers in Milwaukee from 1967 to 1971. Later he was an executive vice president of Penn-Pacific and a trustee of the Westgate-California Corporation, in San Diego. Mr. Trone was a strong financial supporter of the University. Survivors include his wife, Alice, 7343 East Via Verde, Scottsdale 85258.

Ellen Taubeneck Curtis '51, Falmouth, Maine; Sept. 10. Her sister was the late *Barbara Taubeneck Gray* '53. She is survived by three daughters and her brother-in-law, *Duncan C. Gray* '51, 9681 Fringetree Rd., Great Falls, Va. 22066.

Dr. *Steven Wayne Linn* '76, Prospect Harbor, Maine, a dentist recently graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; Aug. 16. After Brown, he spent four years at Columbia University and MIT engaged in biomedical research and scientific equipment development. He served in Maine as a National Student Health Corps dentist after completing his dental training. He was vice president of his Brown class. Survivors include his wife, Whitney, Box 116, Prospect Harbor 04669, and a son. He was the brother of *Richard M. Linn* '80.

Thomas Gerard Gertken '80, St. Louis, Mo., a June graduate of St. Louis University Law School; July 25, when his car went off the road. Mr. Gertken played varsity soccer at Brown for four years. Survivors include his mother, Jeanne Yeager Gertken, 1239 Astoria Dr., St. Louis 63137, a sister, and five brothers.

UPDIKE

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ished in the past thirty years. My own experience as a reader is that the continuity you have in a book of short stories is that you are with the same author.

There's a certain feeling, like meeting a man on a number of nights. It's always the same man, so we say, 'Let's see what he's like tonight.' There's that appeal. I must confess I would rather read a novel than a good book of short stories.

BAM: Can you compare the difficulties of approaching the writing of a story, and preparing to write a novel?

Updike: It's harder for me to begin a novel than a short story. It's harder for me to do everything in connection with a novel because you know you're going to be with it. You're going to create a very large artifact in terms of pages and words and the first pages determine how the whole thing is going to tilt, in a way. If the first page is read after the reader has finished the book, it should make a lot of sense; so it's nervous-making to begin, although you can always change it. A short story tends to come to you almost in one piece, if it comes, since basically only one action is being described. A novel can be picked up after some lapse in time, I've found, but if you let too much time go by, you do lose touch with it.

There have been some novels written over great stretches of time. Mark Twain was this sort of a guy, who could write 400 pages, then drop the book. *Huckleberry Finn* was written over a great gap, several great gaps, so there are many ways to skin a cat. But for me, I have to keep rolling or I really forget what it's all about. There is a kind of a music that a novel makes. You read it, and certain chords that the writer has struck ring for you. The more the writer delays, the more he forgets what he said, and the harder it is to strike those chords.

BAM: A fairly new phenomenon, the graduate program in creative writing, is appearing in many forms at universities around the country. The one at Brown is responsible for bringing you to campus. Are you familiar with these programs and do you think that they can be helpful to someone who wants to be a writer?

Updike: I'm not very familiar with them. As I've said, I'm not really university-connected. I have been out to Iowa [the University of Iowa, home of the first program], but there are levels and levels now of creative-writing education which didn't exist when I was taking courses. I don't wish to put them down out of hand because it is very easy to be glib when you don't know much. Undoubtedly, the people in them learn more and become better writers to a

degree, but it does not solve the basic problem of any writer: to find your audience, what is crassly called your market. Perhaps they are slightly cruel in that they prolong the safety which the university imparts to all its subjects and postpone the existential question of 'Who am I doing this for?' and 'How do I make a living out of it?' These are questions that writers should in some way solve. One way of solving it is to decide that you are not going to make a living out of it, you're going to be a lawyer or mailman or garbage man and write the way you want for your pleasure and get published if you can.

BAM: Part of any writing program is getting steady feedback from other student-writers, many of whom have similar abilities and aspirations. For you, is it a positive thing to meet regularly with other writers and talk about your work-in-progress, or can this be harmful?

Uddike: It depends on what the alternatives are. I think a writing group where people exchange works and opinions is not a bad thing if you can't strike up this kind of a relationship with an editor who would put it into print. I think that the relationship that all writers should be striving for is to get into print. Until a thing is into print, it doesn't quite exist. So, I think there's a bind now. There are many people who want to be writers, and there seem to be more writers and fewer readers than there used to be. To some degree, cultural energy has left the printed media and gone to films and television. Against all these negative things, there remains the fact that language is a flexible tool and all of us have some reading habits still. Sure, join a group and discuss your writing, but don't let it become a substitute for your real objective, which is to get into print and get into contact with people who just want to read what you write.

BAM: Especially in the case of poetry, it seems that more and more people are writing and fewer and fewer people are reading. I wonder if you have any idea why this is taking place?

Uddike: I don't quite know the answer to either of the sides of that fork. I guess more people write it because it can be done quickly and is more exciting. It's less laborious, there are fewer nuts and bolts to writing poetry than writing even short fiction, and in some funny way it's glamorous to be a poet. Poetry benefited from the great uplift in prestige and attention that folk music caught in the movement of the late '60s when it became fashion-

able, radical. Maybe one of the reasons people read it less is because the kind of delight the formal feats of rhyming and metrics used to give people just isn't there. A lot of the pleasure poetry used to give can now be obtained either from prose or from canned music. Nowadays, music is an inescapable part of our culture, and maybe that's our poetry.

BAM: Is it still fun to be a famous writer?

Uddike: It is, but illegitimate fun. The real fun must come, not from being a swell guy or getting applauded at Brown University, but coping with the antique problems of language and conjuring reality out of illusions. It is easier to go around being a writer than it is to write. You have the option that young writers don't have. You have to keep reminding yourself of what you're here, after all, to do. Even so, writers are not as famous as they used to be. Bellow, I guess, is our most famous writer and he is not as famous as Hemingway was in his day. Even those of us who have names that are known are spared most of the real discomforts of celebrity. Fortunately, we have an opportunity to continue to be private people and continue to write about the private life.

BAM: To what extent would you be happy to be known as someone who writes humorous stories and poetry?

Uddike: Well, I wouldn't mind that. I began as that. I wanted to be a kind of humorist and I thought if I could be like James Thurber that would be a wonderful achievement. But the whole profession of humor just kind of went away when I was growing up; we weren't humorists in the way they had been in the thirties and in the days of Benchley and so on, people whom I really enjoyed.

Although I would be happy to be remembered for writing humor, I don't think I will be because I really have been compelled by cultural tides to be as serious as I could. There's a lot of humor in the stuff and it all has a kind of slant, a certain latent humor. But it's as much about life as I can make it. I'm fond of those books of mine which do have a stronger element of humor in them. *Rabbit Is Rich* is, in a way, a comedy in the old sense of "happy events." I mean things turn out more or less well. *A Month of Sundays* is somewhat funny—it's kind of a stand-up comedy routine of a frantic sort. *The Centaur* has the joke of mythology and people being gods. I tend to remember those books especially fondly because they do have

this humorous undertone.

BAM: Do you get attacked for allowing your characters to enjoy themselves and enjoy American life—things that are really not fashionable in literary circles?

Uddike: Less now than formerly. I was considered quite irrelevant during the height of the Vietnam years. I had nothing to do, though, but write about my own life as I saw it. Although the various social protests and revisions of popular assumptions that were going on then are reflected in my works, I find it hard to pretend really that, all in all, those of us born in late twentieth-century America are not immensely lucky. Who do you want to swap places with after all? Not the cave men, I think, because there were a lot of toothaches and sudden dying. It is very easy to romanticize the past, but in fact I think we have it about as well off as people ever have. If we are not happy, it's our own fault. If we don't take advantage of what history and technology have handed us, then we have only ourselves to blame.

BAM: Do you ever feel pangs of guilt for being able to do so many of the things you set out to accomplish? Do you sometimes feel there are others who more deserved to be successful writers but never got the right opportunities?

Uddike: I'm very aware of a lot of contemporaries of mine who seemed smarter and more learned than I. I think the one thing I had was that I was fairly singleminded in my ambition, perhaps through a lack of imagination or opportunity. I did not have a family business that I might possibly inherit. I was free of the burden of being of the upper-middle class. I was out of the "shabby genteel," which is the social class which tends to produce writers, by and large because you have no profound stake in the status quo and yet you have some means to education and some sense of art and culture. I've been lucky. I won't deny it. I think I've been lucky in making the connections I sought out. I early spotted *The New Yorker* as the best possible magazine and the best possible place to get into print if I could. In that I was able to get in there fairly early, I've enjoyed, and still enjoy, my association with that magazine. I wanted to write my own kind of books, and I found a publisher who would print them with the least fuss and in a handsome form. So I feel somewhat guilty, yes, but not as much as you might think.

BOOKS

By Peter Mandel

John Updike: 'It's easier to go around being a writer than it is to write'

As a literary celebrity, author John Updike is gracious about giving his time to readings, lectures, and discussions of his work. "I always get kind of excited in a funny way by interviews," he remarks. "You don't exactly know what you think until you start to say it. In funny ways, talking aloud makes you think. Thought is in some ways a verbal creation."

He is familiar with the tactics of reporters and the tape recorders they use to preserve major statements along with off-the-cuff comments: "I know these machines are increasingly subtle. You find that it's slightly distressing—this feeling that your comments are there forever. It's frustrating for a writer, because you labor over the texts you issue forth and you want them to be just right, and then you find the words you babble in kind of a sleepy condition on a Thursday morning are really what people care about."

Updike visited Brown in early November to read from his work and participate in an informal coffee hour. The visit was sponsored by the Graduate Writing Program, the dean of the College, the Department of English, and the Mollie B. Mandeville Fund. He also agreed to a brief interview with the *Brown Alumni Monthly*.

Updike has entered his fifties as a successful and, somewhat to his surprise, famous novelist and short-story writer. Once considered an "irrelevant" author by major critics, he rarely toyed with the conventions of fiction when it was fashionable to do so and, instead, continued to write realistically and descriptively about life in middle-class America.

"I feel some sort of relief when my characters become well-off," he told *Time* magazine in a cover story in 1982—one of the rare few devoted to fiction writers. Like Harry Angstrom in the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Rabbit Is Rich* and Henry Bech in *Bech Is Back*, Updike himself has become well-off, and he wears his tweed jackets well. With his wife, Martha, he lives in a mansion on



John Updike, as seen by Spencer Green '88.

Boston's North Shore.

Born in Shillington, Pennsylvania, Updike attended Harvard and studied drawing and fine arts in England. After college, he worked at *The New Yorker* for two years. He has maintained an excellent working relationship with the magazine, which frequently publishes his stories, poems, and book reviews.

Updike is a prolific writer. His other books include short story collections, *Problems*, *The Music School*, *Museums and Women*, and *Pigeon Feathers*; novels, *The Coup*, *The Centaur*, *Couples*, *Of the Farm*, *Rabbit*, *Run*, *Rabbit Redux*, and *A Month of Sundays*; a play, *Buchanan Dying*; and poetry collections such as *Tossing and Turning* and *The Carpentered Hen*, his first book. His most recent work, *The Witches of Eastwick*, a novel, was published last May and is set in Rhode Island.

BAM: Have you begun a new novel to follow *The Witches of Eastwick*?

Updike: Yes, I am trying to begin a novel. It's at a very delicate beginning stage and I really should not talk about it much. In a sense, you give away the instinct to tell, which is what keeps you going in the novel. But it's an attempt to write about a city. I've located most of my novels in small towns. Not all, but most. I felt I should, as a fiction writer, try to cope with the fact that most of us

live in urban environments. So it'll take place in a city and, I hope, have some of the inter-connectedness that cities have.

BAM: Why is it that short-story collections generally do not sell as well as novels?

Updike: It doesn't give us the nice long ride. I think what people want out of a book is to sink into it. A lot of people who read are, after all, people trying to fill some time. They're trying to combat loneliness; there's no disgrace to this. Most of the entertainment media exist to keep us from feeling lonely. So why shouldn't a book? Something intrinsic to the fiction form, one of its delights, is the creation of another world—and it takes time to generate another world. It's true that short stories sit very well in magazines and can be read on the commuter train. It's a form in which Americans have happened to excel from Hawthorne on. It's still not ever going to have the appeal of a good thick novel that can keep you engaged for hours and hours and you can keep returning to it like a friend.

BAM: It's funny that people can enjoy the sensation of going from one half-hour TV show to the next and at the same time find it a jolt to switch from one short story to another—even if both are in a book by one author.

Updike: It's curious how TV works, isn't it? Not only do you have the discontinuity of the half-hour shows, but you have the further discontinuity of the commercials. I have read a theory that the first generation raised on TV, which would be the one just younger than mine, can tolerate discontinuity and expects less connection in things than previous generations. If this is true, then they should be a wonderful audience for short stories, and it is true that a great many fine short story writers have come out of this sensibility. More young people write competent short stories than ever did, and they then have the problem of what to do with them, since the number of magazines that print them has dimin-

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When the Holidays are over, how will you defeat the winter blahs? One answer can be travel. Use the quiet of early January to plan your travel for 1985. And the best place to start is with the Brown Travelers Planning Guide below. We're offering a choice of seven special destinations in Europe.

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who have the same interests you do. You don't worry about travel details because we make all the arrangements for transportation and hotels, and for all the extra site-visits and special experiences. We transport all the luggage and we worry about all those nagging extras, like getting you from the hotel to the airport on time.

The 1985 travel calendar is below so you can begin your travel planning. Some of the 1984 trips had waiting lists, so you should make your plans now and send in reservations. A deposit check payable to Brown University will hold your place. If you need more information, write or call Brown Travelers, Box 1859, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912, 401 863-1946.

April 19-29

The Waterways of Holland and Belgium

Faculty: Bryce Lyon, Professor of History

Three nights in Brussels with visits to Ghent and Bruges; four nights aboard the *M.V. Diana* with visits in the day-time to Gouda, Hoorn, and other cities; two nights in Amsterdam. Cost: \$1,996 per person double occupancy; single supplement: \$450. Registration deposit: \$500.

June 20-July 4

Cotes du Rhone / Cote d'Azur Passages

Faculty: Henry Majewski, Professor of French

Three nights in Paris; two nights in Lyon including a visit to the University (with which Brown has an exchange agreement) and discussions with students and faculty; six nights on the *M/S Kroes* with visits in the day-time to Vienne, Valence, Viviers, Orange and Avignon; and three nights in Cannes. Cost: \$2,575 per person double occupancy; single supplement: \$600. Registration deposit: \$350.

July 14-27

Florence, Tuscan Hill Towns & Mediterranean Cruise

Faculty: Anthony Molho, Professor of History

Five days in Florence, Italy planned by Professor Molho precedes a seven-day cruise in the Mediterranean from Venice, Italy to Nice, France aboard the *Ocean Princess*. Cost: approximately \$2,600-3,400 per person double occupancy; single supplement: \$475-700. Registration deposit: \$500.

July 30-August 13

Voyage to the Lands of the Norsemen

Faculty: Trygg Engen, Professor of Psychology

Two nights in Copenhagen precede a nine-night cruise aboard the *Illiria* visiting Oslo, Bergen, Gudvangen, the fjords and the Shetland and Orkney Islands on the way to Edinburgh; three



Photo by Sallie K. Riggs

Through the window of the Schiller Museum, Weimar, German Democratic Republic.

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nights in Edinburgh with Professor Engen, a native Norwegian. Cost: approximately \$3,000-5,700 per person double occupancy depending upon cabin choice. Registration deposit: \$500.

August 16-26

The Danube

Faculty: Henry Kucera, Professor of Slavic languages.

A seven-night cruise on the Danube aboard the *Danube Princess* with visits to Passau, Durnstein, Bratislava, Budapest, Vienna, and Melk concludes with two nights in Munich, Germany. Cost: \$2,495 or \$2,595 per person double occupancy depending upon cabin choice; single supplement for hotel only: \$30. Registration deposit: \$500.

September 11-24

Passage of the Masters

Faculty: Duncan Smith, Professor of German

Three nights in Prague, Czechoslovakia; two nights in Dresden, one night each in Weimar and Leipzig, three nights in East Berlin, and two nights in Warnemunde, East Germany, including a visit with Brown's exchange university, the University at Rostock. Cost: approximately \$2,300 per person double occupancy. Registration deposit: \$350.

October 10-17

The Glories of Vienna

Faculty: Norman Rich, Professor of History

Six nights in Vienna, Austria; continental breakfast each day; a cocktail party, city sight-seeing tour. Cost: \$1,199 per person double occupancy; single supplement: \$165. Optional extras will include concerts, the Vienna Boys Choir, visits to the Riding School and Salzburg for approximately \$100 additional. Registration deposit: \$300.



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